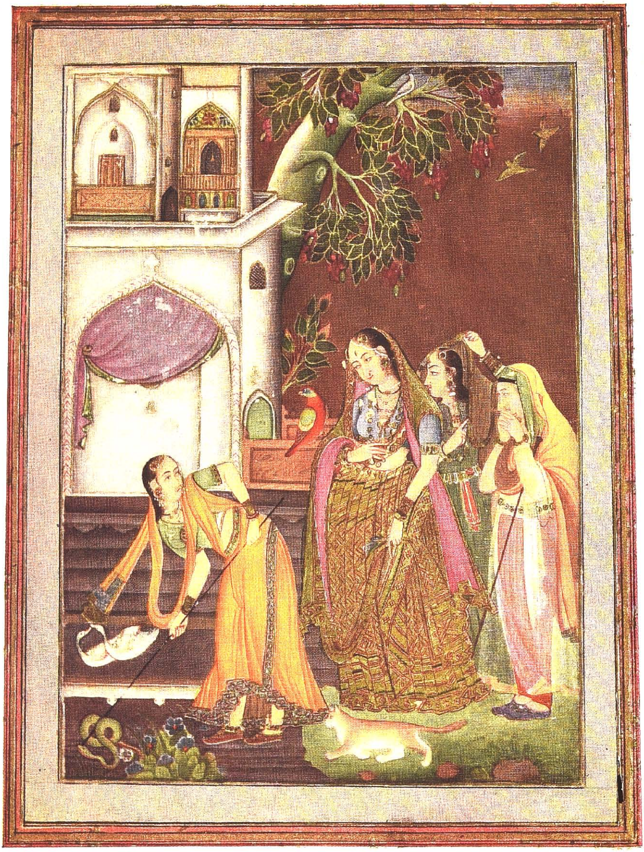
COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

A Guide to the India Office Library

By S. C. SUTTON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1952



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By S. C. SUTTON
Librarian

London
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CONTENTS

Classification of resources *page* 3

Printed books 4

European printed books: 5
- *Printed catalogues* 5
- *The reorganization of* 1936 6
- *The Author Catalogue* 7
- *Serial publications* 11
- *The Subject Catalogue* 12
- *Official publications* 14

Oriental printed books: 15
- *The classical languages* 16
- *Modern Indian languages* 18
- *Burmese* 19
- *Tibeto-Burman languages* 19
- *Other oriental languages* 19
- *Oriental serials* 20

Manuscripts 21

European manuscripts: 22
- *The Mackenzie Collections* 22
- *The Orme Collection* 24
- *Other collections* 24

Oriental manuscripts: 26
- *The classical languages* 26
- *Modern Indian languages* 35
- *Burmese* 37
- *Tibeto-Burman languages* 37
- *Other oriental languages* 38
- *Microfilms of oriental manuscripts* 39

Drawings: 40
- *European drawings* 40
- *Oriental drawings* 41

Photographs: 43
- *Official negatives and prints* 43
- *Other prints* 44
- *Miscellaneous photographs* 45

Miscellaneous properties:	*page* 46
Gramophone records	46
Coins	46
Lantern slides	46
Textile samples	46
Epigraphical material	47
Reading Room exhibits	47
The Library Rules	48
Reading Room regulations	49
Miscellaneous information	51
Appendix I A handlist of the principal manuscript collections	52
Appendix II Library publications in print	54
Index	56

PLATES

FRONTISPIECE
An attendant killing a snake before the eyes of her mistress, in a palace courtyard. Signed: Mīr Kalān Khān. Deccani school, late seventeenth century. (Johnson Collection, Album xv, folio 8)

PLATE I
Sanskrit manuscript (in Nāgarī script) 3625g (Keith 6762): *Mārkaṇḍeya-purāṇa*

PLATE II
Sanskrit palm leaf manuscript (in Oriya script) 3508 (Keith 7045): The *Gītagovinda* by Jayadeva

PLATE III
Arabic manuscript 32A (Loth 16): the *Qur'ān*

PLATE IV
Central Asian fragmentary manuscripts
(*above*) Kuchean (Hoernle Collection: 149.x.30)
(*below*) Khotanese (Stein Collection: ch. XLVI, 0012.B)

A GUIDE TO THE INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY

THE India Office Library was founded, as the Library of the Honourable East India Company, by a decision of the Company's Directors in 1801 to establish a public repository, at the East India House in Leadenhall Street, London, for the safe custody of oriental books and manuscripts placed in its care by its servants in India and by others. The Company's Directors, not content to remain the passive recipients of such materials, very soon adopted a systematic policy of strengthening both the Library and the museum of material illustrating Indian art, antiquities, social life, and natural history, which was growing up in association with the Library. In 1858, on the transfer of the Company's powers and material possessions to the Crown, the Library, with its associated museum,[1] came under the administration of the newly-created Department of State, the India Office, and in 1867 was installed in its present quarters in King Charles Street, Whitehall.[2] With the extinction of the India Office in 1947, as a result of the Indian Independence Act of that year, the Library came under the control of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, to whom responsibility for the conduct of relations with India and Pakistan was transferred.

Throughout its history the Library has fulfilled two distinct purposes. It has served as a library of official reference, at first for the East India Company's Court of Directors, after 1858 for the Secretary of State for India, and from September 1947 for the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations; at the same time it has functioned as a learned library for the use of orientalists. The Company's primary intention in founding the Library was, as already noted, the safe preservation of oriental materials in its charge. These accumulations were from the outset made accessible to scholars, and were constantly augmented by a considered policy

[1] The museum properties were dispersed among other institutions in London in 1879.

[2] For a detailed history of the Library see *The Library of the India Office: a historical sketch* (London, 1938) (T 1535), by A. J. Arberry (Assistant Librarian 1934–44).

of expansion, as well as by the generosity of many private benefactors. After the transfer to the Crown in 1858, successive Secretaries of State for India continued the Company's enlightened direction of the Library. The printed books which formed the core of this growing repository of Indian culture were from the beginning inevitably used for reference in the official conduct of business. It was thus partly by design, partly by historical accident, that the Company's Library has become both a specialist learned library serving the needs of Indologists all over the world, and the official reference library of a Government Department.

Classification of Resources

THE resources of the Library fall into five main divisions: printed books; manuscripts; drawings; photographs; miscellaneous properties. Both the printed books and the manuscripts are sub-divided into language collections, and each collection has its own catalogue. There is thus a separate collection of books printed in each oriental language, and, similarly, a separate collection of manuscripts written in each oriental language. Material in the European languages is not, however, sub-divided into particular language collections. Instead, all books printed in any European language are grouped together in one collection, the European Printed Books, and manuscripts written in any of the European languages similarly form one collection, the European Manuscripts. These various collections are described in the ensuing sections, which are arranged according to the following classification of languages, a classification based upon administrative convenience rather than consistent linguistic or geographical principles:

EUROPEAN
ORIENTAL —
- Classical (*Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Prakrit, Pali, Tibetan, Avestan and Pahlavi, Chinese*)
- Modern Indian —
  - Indo-Aryan (*Assamese, Bengali, etc.*)
  - Iranian (*Balochi, Pashto*)
  - Dravidian (*Brahui, Kanarese, etc.*)
  - Munda (*Kharia, Kurku, etc.*)
  - Mon-Khmer (*Khasi, Mon, etc.*)
- Burmese
- Tibeto-Burman (*Abor-Miri, Bhotia, etc.*)
- Other oriental languages (*Ahom, Annamite, etc.*)

The language heading of each section is followed by a figure in brackets giving the number (or, in the larger collections, the approximate number) of books or manuscripts constituting the collection. The figure for manuscripts counts in general each work, or fragment of a work, as a separate manuscript; but a bound manuscript volume, though counting usually as only one, may sometimes contain two or more manuscripts.

Printed Books

THE collections of printed works in European and oriental languages have been built up by purchase; by private donation; by presentation by, or in exchange with, other libraries, academies of learning, and the British, Indian, and other governments; and, from 1867 to 1948, by copyright requisitioning under the (Indian) Press and Registration of Books Act (Act XXV of 1867). Of these, copyright requisitioning, especially in the twentieth century, has been the most prolific source of printed accessions, in particular of those in the modern Indian languages. Under the provisions of the Act of 1867 the Library[1] was entitled to requisition[2] on publication a copy of every printed or lithographed work published in British India (including Burma).[3] A selection only of such publications, though a wide and discriminate selection, was taken, ephemeral matter being excluded. Copyright requisitioning was terminated by the Government of India in 1948. Arrangements have since been made for the purchase of the more important current Indian publications, both in English and in oriental languages.

In 1895, limits to the scope of future accessions to the printed book collections were officially prescribed. The Librarian was authorized to recommend for purchase (i) all works, unless quite worthless, which relate directly to India and Indian affairs; (ii) a selection of general works which bear indirectly on India; and (iii) a selection of works which deal with other Asiatic countries when such works bear on the relations of these countries with India. Before this date the scope of the collections had been less narrowly prescribed, a good many books having been acquired on some subjects, such as Asiatic Russia, which had only a remote connection with India. In 1936[4] more precise definition was given

[1] The privilege of requisition was conferred also on the British Museum.

[2] Requisitioning was effected by the despatch to the authorities in India of marked copies of the *Quarterly catalogues* of publications registered in the various Provinces, etc. A set of these catalogues, constituting a complete Indian 'national bibliography' since 1867, is maintained in the Library.

[3] The privilege was extended in practice to the publications of most of the Indian States.

[4] *Report of the Committee of Investigation into the Library and Record Department*, 1935–36, pp. 21–2.

to the scope of acquisitions of modern Arabic and Persian works and of works relating to North Africa, the Near East, and the Far East, the following formula being adopted: (i) Purchases of modern Arabic and Persian books should be restricted to works on the history, religions, and classical literature of the Arabs and of Persia, and otherwise to such works as are of special Indian interest; (ii) publications in European languages relating to North Africa, the Near East, and the Far East may be regarded as being within the scope of the Library only in so far as they bear in any way upon the peoples of India and Indian affairs. The 1895 definition, as modified in 1936, governs accessions acquired not only by purchase but, in general, by other methods, such as exchange with other libraries. But it is to be noted that by the operation of the copyright Act of 1867 the Library has added to its modern Indian and other oriental language collections many works, such as novels, poems, and other literary forms, and books on subjects in themselves not of Indian interest, which do not comply with the principles of scope set out above, but which by reason of their linguistic interest could not be excluded. The Library possesses also many general, and in particular bibliographical, reference works not specifically concerned with Indological studies.

EUROPEAN PRINTED BOOKS

The 'European Collection' (*c.*70,000 volumes) comprises all printed works in English and other European languages, with the exception of translations from an oriental language, such translations being grouped with the printed works in the original language. The Collection embraces not only printed works (including pamphlets) of private authorship, but official government publications, serial publications (including newspapers, official periodical reports, journals, yearbooks, and other periodicals), and bound collections of printed cuttings and extracts.

Printed catalogues

The Library's earliest printed catalogue was issued by the Company: *A catalogue of the Library of the Hon. East-India Company* (London, 1845) (RR). A *Supplement* (RR) appeared in 1851. This is a classified subject catalogue, with an author index, of all

the printed books, both European and oriental, in the possession of the Library at the date of publication. Owing to the rapid growth of the printed book collections after the Indian copyright legislation of 1867, and to fuller recognition of the very different cataloguing methods required by European and oriental books, all subsequent catalogues have been restricted to particular language collections. The first printed catalogue confined to books in the European languages was the *Catalogue of the Library of the India Office, vol. I*[1](RR) (London, 1888). This was in two volumes, the first a classified subject catalogue, the second an author index. A *Supplement* appeared in 1895. This catalogue and its supplement did not print shelf-location numbers, an omission made good in manuscript in an interleaved copy kept in the Reading Room. In 1909 a *Supplement 2: 1895–1909* (RR) was published. In this volume classified subject cataloguing was abandoned in favour of author cataloguing. In addition to the main author entries, the work has a brief index of editors, titles of periodicals, and institutional authors. The shelf-location number is given against each entry. Eighteen further supplements in the same form, though lacking the index, were published at intervals of a year or two from 1911 to 1936 as *Accessions* 1 to 18 (RR). The printed catalogue is thus contained in twenty-two uncumulated volumes: namely, the 1888 classified catalogue in two volumes and its supplement of 1895, and the author catalogue of 1909 and its eighteen supplementary volumes of accessions to 1936. For the convenience of readers in the Reading Room this catalogue was cumulated, by the pasting of entries from it in a single alphabetical sequence of authors, in a sheaf catalogue of eight folio volumes known as the 'Green Catalogue'.

The reorganization of 1936

These arrangements for the cataloguing of the European books were not without deficiencies. The Green Catalogue was never quite up-to-date, and required to be supplemented by a card catalogue of the most recent accessions of which no printed

[1] Beginning with this publication, catalogues of the works in European languages were described as 'volume I' of the Library's catalogue of printed books, and catalogues of books in oriental languages as 'volume II'. Volume II is divided into numbered parts for particular language collections, the catalogue of Sanskrit books being described as 'volume II, part I', that of the Urdu books as 'volume II, part II', and so on.

catalogue had been issued. Owing to increasing congestion in the catalogue, the alphabetical order of its entries became progressively more imperfect. There was no cumulated published catalogue available for readers working away from the Library, and there was no subject catalogue either printed or manuscript. To remedy these defects, and to bring the cataloguing on the European side into accord with modern library practice, the treatment of new accessions was reorganized in 1936. The main features of the new system were the discontinuance of the printing of the annual author accession lists; the substitution of a typed card catalogue for the Green Catalogue; the introduction of subject cataloguing; and the adoption of the rules of the Anglo-American cataloguing code.[1] In the following year the Report[2] of an Office Committee of Investigation into the Library recommended the extension of these principles to the entire collection of European books. In fulfilment of this recommendation the recataloguing of the Collection was begun shortly afterwards by trained staff appointed for the purpose.

The Author Catalogue

On the completion of the recataloguing the new card catalogue housed in the Reading Room will form a complete Author Catalogue of the European books, the Green Catalogue then being entirely superseded. Until that time the Green Catalogue must continue in use in conjunction with the card catalogue. About one-third of the Collection has to date been recatalogued.[3] Entries for recatalogued works have been filed in the card catalogue. Entries for all works received after the inception of the new scheme (September 1936) have also been filed there. To trace a book published since 1936, therefore, only the card catalogue need be consulted. A book acquired by the Library in or before 1936 will have an entry in the card catalogue only if it has been recatalogued. If it has not been recatalogued, an entry will appear only in the Green Catalogue. Accordingly, for works published in or before 1936 reference should first be made to the Green Catalogue. If no entry is found there, the card catalogue should

[1] *Cataloguing rules: author and title entries;* compiled by Committees of the Library Association and the American Library Association (London, 1935).

[2] *Op. cit.*, p. 4.

[3] Recataloguing has been temporarily suspended. It will be resumed as soon as circumstances permit.

be consulted. As a qualification to these directions, however, it should be noted that, owing to pressure of work connected with the recataloguing, entries in the printed *Accessions* numbered 16 to 18 were never pasted in the Green Catalogue. These three printed lists should, therefore, also be consulted if a work published in or before 1936 cannot be traced in either the Green Catalogue or the card catalogue.

The new card catalogue contains entries for all the *non-serial* works which it covers to date, whether of personal, institutional, or governmental authorship. It includes, that is to say, entries not only for books and pamphlets by individual authors, but also for the publications of societies, academies, institutions, and similar bodies, and of governmental authorities; but it does not include entries for any serial or periodical publications, such as newspapers, journals, and official annual reports. The main entry, under the author's name (personal, institutional, or official), gives full details of the title, series (if any), imprint, and collation. Liberal cross-references to the main entry from the names of joint authors, editors, series, etc., are provided. The shelf-location number is given, in the main entry, at the top right corner; it is also given, following the title, in all cross-references which mention the title. Pseudonymous works, when the author's name is not known, are entered under the pseudonym; they are entered under the author's name when known, with cross-reference from the pseudonym. Anonymous works, when the author's name is not known, are entered under the first word (not an article) of the title.

The names of Indian authors of books printed since 1850 are catalogued, and the entries filed, according to the western custom of surnames and forenames; for example, DUTT (ROMESH CHUNDER); KHAN (ABDUR RAHMAN). For books printed before 1850, and for books printed after 1850 when the author has clearly not adopted western usage, entry is made under the earlier element in the name; for example, CHIMAN LAL; ABDUL MAJID. For south Indian names entry is usually made under the penultimate element in the name; for example, SUBRAMANIYA AIYAR (SUBBAYYAR); RAMASWAMI SASTRI (K. S.); except when the author has himself adopted the terminal name as a westernized surname; for example, AIYAR (A. N.); ACHARYA (N. C.). Variants of frequently occurring names, for example, Banaji, Banerjea, Banerjee, Banerji, Bannaji, etc., are entered under the variant form itself, and not all together under a standardized form.

Works of a small number of pages issued in paper covers are bound several in a volume. Such collections were before 1936 known as 'tracts', of which the Library possesses some 1,150 volumes, containing some 10,000 separate works. The contents of tract-volumes 1–530 are listed *seriatim* in the printed *Catalogue* of 1888 (pp. 441–557), and the contents of those numbered 531–760 in the *Supplement* of 1895 (pp. 192–268). The printing of contents-lists was thereafter discontinued, each tract in the later printed catalogues being separately catalogued under its author. Since 1936 works of this sort have been called 'pamphlets', and bound in volumes according to size in four categories, 'T', 'V', 'W' and 'X'. Each is separately catalogued and given a separate shelf-location number, such as P/V 1, the first work bound in the volume P/V 1–10. Some 6,000 pamphlets have been catalogued to date, in addition to the 1,150 volumes of tracts mentioned above.

Printed cuttings on subjects of Indian or related interest extracted from periodical publications which, having regard to the Library's scope, are not themselves considered worth preservation, are pasted in 'Scrap-books'. An entry for each cutting appears in the card Author Catalogue, and is given the location symbol 'SB' followed by two figures indicating the number of the volume and the number of the cutting.

In the Green Catalogue the publications of societies, institutions, and similar bodies are entered under the name of the town in which their headquarters are located. In the card catalogue the publications of a *society* are entered under the first word (not an article) of its name; for example, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY; HAKLUYT SOCIETY. The publications of *institutions* as distinct from societies, such as universities, libraries, museums, botanical gardens, are entered under the name of the town in which they are located; for example, CALCUTTA, PRESIDENCY COLLEGE; MADRAS CITY. COLLEGE OF FORT ST GEORGE. Exceptions to this rule are institutions whose names begin with a proper noun or adjective; for example, BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD; BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON. Adjectives expressing royal privilege in the names of foreign societies and institutions are abbreviated to the initial letter and disregarded in the alphabetical order; for example, K. [*i.e.* Koninklijk] AKADEMIE VAN WETENSCHAPPEN, AMSTERDAM; R. [*i.e.* Reale] ACCADEMIA DELLE SCIENZE DI TORINO.

Government publications of a *non-serial* nature are entered under the name of the country (for example, India, Pakistan,

United Kingdom) or other territory (for example, Bengal, Travancore, United Provinces) in which the government has jurisdiction. (The Green Catalogue follows the same rule except in regard to the publications of the United Kingdom, which are entered under 'London', followed by the name of the issuing department.) Under the name of the country, cards are arranged according to the following principles, which necessarily modify alphabetical order: (1) Entries for publications which give no indication of emanating from a particular authority under the government are filed first in alphabetical order of title; for example:

INDIA. A guide to Fatehpur Sikri
INDIA. Report on Bhotan

(2) Next are filed entries for publications issued by a permanent department, board, or other authority under the government; for example

INDIA. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
INDIA. FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

(3) Entries for publications issued by *ad hoc* committees, commissions, and similar government authorities are filed last; for example

INDIA. CATTLE CONFERENCE, 1937
INDIA. GANGES BRIDGE COMMITTEE

Cards under (2) and (3) are filed, not in strict alphabetical order, but in alphabetical order of the most significant word in the name of the government authority; for example

INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INDIA. BUREAU OF EDUCATION
INDIA. CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF HEALTH

If the name of an issuing authority has various forms, the form used on the title-page is followed, but variants are disregarded in filing the cards; for example, FINANCE DEPARTMENT and FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT. If the name of a personal author of an official publication is recorded in the publication, a cross-reference is made from the author to the main entry; for example

WARD (SIR WILLIAM ERSKINE)

Note on the Assam land revenue system; by W. E. Ward.

See ASSAM. LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Similarly, cross-reference is made from the name of the chairman of a reporting committee or commission; for example

HERSCHELL (FARRER) *1st Baron*
Reports of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Indian currency (Lord Herschell: Chairman)
See UNITED KINGDOM. INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE, 1892

The trays of cards relating to official publications are fully equipped with guide-cards, including an occasional card of distinctive colour (blue) on which is typed a description of the principles followed in the filing arrangement of the cards.

Serial publications

A 'serial' is a publication issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals of a day, week, month, quarter, etc., and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely.[1] Serials comprise (*a*) newspapers, periodicals, yearbooks, etc., (*b*) regularly issued memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies and institutions, and (*c*) periodical publications of governments. Serials are excluded from the Author Catalogue. A separate card catalogue is being prepared which will record the Library's holdings not only of currently issued serials, but of those which have ceased publication. Entries for non-official serials are arranged alphabetically by the first word (not an article) of the title. Official serials are catalogued under the name of the country issuing them. Under each country name, entries are arranged alphabetically by the name of the issuing authority, and, under the name of the authority, alphabetically by title. There are cross-references from alternative, or earlier and discarded, forms of the title, and from the names of issuing societies and institutions. The main entry gives the full title, a record of any earlier or alternative titles, the place of publication, a note of the Library's holding, and the

[1] Serials must be distinguished from 'series', which comprise a number of volumes, related in subject or otherwise, issued successively, as a rule in uniform style, with a collective title, each volume usually having its own author or editor. Volumes in series are catalogued in the Author Catalogue, the main entry under the name of the author or editor, with a cross-reference entry under the name of the series to the author or editor. A complete list of the Library's holdings of a series, for example the publications of the Hakluyt Society, or the *Indian Forest Records* issued by the Forestry Department of the Government of India, can thus be found in the catalogue under the name of the series.

location number ('ST', 'SV', 'SW', or 'SX', followed by a serial number). When the serial is currently issued, and is being currently acquired by the Library, the note of the holding states the date of the first issue acquired, followed by the words 'to date'. '*Incompl.*' signifies that there are gaps in the holding. A list of such gaps is maintained for staff use.

The Library is participating in a scheme for the compilation and publication of a 'British union catalogue of periodicals' which will record the holdings of all serials in a representative selection of British libraries. All European (including official) and oriental[1] serials in the possession of the Library will be listed in this publication.

The Subject Catalogue

Since September 1936 subject entries have been typed on cards for all new accessions, and for earlier accessions as recatalogued. On the completion of the recataloguing, therefore, these entries[2] will constitute both a complete subject catalogue of the European Collection and, having regard to the scope of the Collection, a comprehensive bibliography of Indological and closely related oriental studies. It is intended eventually to publish the catalogue, and thereafter to publish periodical supplements.

The Subject Catalogue is a dictionary catalogue. That is to say, its subject headings, under which publications are listed, are arranged, not in a classified logical order, as in the Dewey Decimal Classification and in the 1888 volume of the Library's *Catalogue*, but in alphabetical order; for example:

Abbasids
Abhidhamma-pitaka
Abor Expedition, 1911–12
Abor language
Abors
Abul Fazl
Achaemenian inscriptions
Adams (William)

In further contrast to the classified catalogue, each book is entered, not under a broad systematic class heading, such as 'history',

[1] For a note on the periodicals in oriental languages, see the section below on oriental printed books (p. 20).

[2] At present housed in a staff room. They may be consulted by arrangement.

'linguistics', or 'politics', but under the specific topic with which it deals. The principle thus adopted is to select for each book a heading which will exactly cover its subject matter. For example, a Kharia grammar will be entered under the heading KHARIA LANGUAGE—Grammar, and not under LINGUISTICS, or INDIAN LANGUAGES, or MUNDA LANGUAGES, these headings being reserved for books on the wider subjects which they cover. It is sometimes necessary to enter a book under two headings; for example, an Urdu-English, English-Urdu dictionary will appear under the two headings:

URDU LANGUAGE—Dictionaries—English
ENGLISH LANGUAGE—Dictionaries—Urdu

Under each subject heading the books in the Library dealing with that subject are listed in alphabetical order of authors (whether personal, institutional, or official authors). The bibliographical information contained in each entry is in a more summary form than that furnished in the Author Catalogue, authors' forenames being abbreviated to initials, titles often shortened, and the collation reduced to a note of the pagination.

The subject headings employed are in the main the standardized headings listed in the *Subject headings used in the dictionary catalogs of the Library of Congress*; edited by Nella Jane Martin (fifth edition, Washington, 1948), and its *Supplements*. But the Library of Congress headings have required to be extensively modified and elaborated to meet the needs of a highly specialized orientalist library.

The Catalogue makes use of a wide range of standardized subheadings taken from the Library of Congress publication *Subject subdivisions* (sixth edition, Washington, 1936). Some subheadings, such as 'bibliography' and 'history', can be used with a great variety of subjects. Others are appropriate only to certain specified subjects; for example, the sub-headings 'dictionaries', 'grammar', 'phonology' under the names of languages. Subheadings are further subdivided; for example:

INDIA—History—*Bibliography*
Dictionaries
Historiography
Sources

All names of countries used as subject headings can be subdivided; for example, by the sub-headings 'Civilization', 'Commerce',

'Constitution', 'Description and travel', 'Economic conditions', 'History', etc. Some subjects are treated only as subject subdivisions of country headings; for example, books on Indian history will be found only under the heading INDIA—History. Certain other subjects are invariably treated as 'local subdivisions' of subject headings; for example, books on Indian law will be found under LAW—India.

The Subject Catalogue is provided with copious cross-references of two main sorts: (1) '*see*' references, which refer to the heading adopted from an alternative one not adopted (for example, MUHAMMADANISM. *See* ISLAM); and (2) '*see also*' references, which refer from a heading to cognate headings under which books on closely related topics may be found; for example, at the end of the publications listed under *Buddha and Buddhism* the reader is referred further to the related headings *Karma*; *Lamaism*; and such headings as *Art*, *Iconography*, *Philosophy* when followed by the word *Buddhist*.

The Subject Catalogue includes entries for all books, pamphlets, 'scrap-book' cuttings, and official publications, but not for serials. When printed it will provide, as an appendix, a list of serials, both official and non-official. It is equipped with an alphabetical author index, in which under each author's name are given the subject headings under which his writings may be found listed in the Catalogue. This index omits the names of countries, provinces, etc., as authors of official publications. When, however, a personal author is named in an official publication, his name, followed by the name of the country in brackets, appears in the index.

Official publications

The principles followed in the cataloguing of official publications have been described above. The Library possesses a large collection of such publications. They include all important publications of the United Kingdom Government on subjects of Indian interest; a wide selection of the publications of the Government of India and of the provincial governments in India; and some of the more important publications of the Indian States and, when relevant, of countries adjacent to India. The Record Department of the Commonwealth Relations Office maintains fairly complete files of central and provincial Indian official publications; and a publication not filed in the Library may be obtained from

that Department for consultation in the Library Reading Room. Record Department copies may not, however, be taken away from the Library on loan.

Indian official publications may be traced in the various lists published by the authorities in India,[1] in particular in the general sales catalogue issued from time to time by the Central Publication Branch at Delhi: *Catalogue of civil publications relating to agriculture, forestry . . . published by the Government of India.* This catalogue is kept up-to-date by a list, printed monthly in part II of the *Gazette of India,* and subsequently published separately, of all publications published during the previous month. A complete list of the official *serial* publications issued from 1815 to 1931 in all countries (including India, the Indian Provinces, and the Indian States) other than the United States of America is given in Winifred Gregory *ed., List of the serial publications of foreign governments, 1815–1931* (New York, 1932).

ORIENTAL PRINTED BOOKS

The printed books in oriental languages comprise all works printed in oriental languages, or translated from an oriental language into a European language.[2] The books in any oriental language, together with European translations from that language, form a self-contained collection with its own catalogue. Translations from one oriental language into another are classed with the language of translation, except when the original text is printed with the translation; for example, a Sanskrit work translated into Bengali is included among the Bengali books unless it also prints the Sanskrit text. In all the Library's published and card catalogues of oriental printed books main entry is by title. Professor Blumhardt's classified subject catalogues (referred to below) of books in some of the modern Indian languages provide separate indexes of authors and editors. In all other catalogues, cross-references from authors and editors appear in the same alphabetical sequence

[1] For a full bibliography consult *Government document bibliography in the United States and elsewhere;* by James B. Childs (third edition, Library of Congress, Washington, 1942). This publication covers also the Indian States and the provincial governments.

[2] Works by European writers spuriously purporting to be translated from an oriental language are included in the 'European' Collection.

as the titles. Titles and authors' and editors' names are transliterated into the roman character.

The classical languages

ARABIC (5,500). The Reading Room card catalogue of Arabic books covers the greater part of the Collection. For the present the remainder of the Collection is catalogued only on cards for staff use. A printed catalogue is in preparation.

PERSIAN (4,750). Accessions to 1937 are recorded in *Catalogue of the Library of the India Office*, vol. II:[1] *Persian books*; by A. J. Arberry (London, 1937). Accessions after 1937 are catalogued on cards in the Reading Room.

SANSKRIT and PRAKRIT (19,000). The *Catalogue of the Library of the India Office*, vol. II, part 1: *Sanskrit books* (London, 1897) was compiled by Reinhold Rost.[2] This volume, which includes all accessions up to 1896, is arranged in Sanskrit-alphabetical order, with an index in roman-alphabetical order. It does not give shelf-location numbers, but these have been added to an interleaved copy kept in the Reading Room. The preparation of a completely revised edition of this catalogue was put in hand in 1918, and *Section I* (*A–G*), compiled by Prāna Nātha and Jatīndra Bimala Chaudhurī, was published in 1938. This catalogue is arranged in roman-alphabetical order. Commentaries in Sanskrit, with their sub-commentaries, are entered in the alphabetical order of their titles, under the title of the basic work. Parts of larger works which have a recognized separate individuality are catalogued as independent works. Thus the *Bhagavad-gītā* is catalogued *in loco*, and not under the heading *Mahā-bhārata*. Under each heading and sub-heading, publications are arranged in order of date. A second volume of the Catalogue, H–K, is in the press, and the work will be completed by the publication of two further volumes now in preparation. It will cover all accessions to 1932, with the addition of some for the years 1933–5 which it has been found possible to include. A catalogue of subsequent accessions is maintained on cards. Some 26,000 separate Sanskrit and Prakrit texts and editions will be registered in the whole

[1] For an explanation of 'vol. II' in this connection see footnote on p. 6 above.

[2] Librarian 1869–93.

printed catalogue, the disparity between this figure and the estimate of 19,000 given at the head of this paragraph being accounted for by the analytical cataloguing of publications containing more than one text. The cards intended to serve as copy for the printing of volumes III and IV of the catalogue are available for staff use only; but it may be noted that Rost's *Catalogue* is still of value for tracing such accessions of the period before 1896 as do not appear in *Section I* of the new catalogue.

PALI (3,200). This figure includes 1,200 *nissaya* books, namely Pali texts in which each phrase is followed by its Burmese translation. Such 'Pali-Burmese' books are separately catalogued and shelved. A catalogue of the Pali books proper is being prepared by Mr D. M. Horsburgh.[1]

TIBETAN (120).[2]

AVESTAN (24) and PAHLAVI (11).

There is a card catalogue for each of the above collections.

CHINESE (1850). James Summer's *Descriptive catalogue of the Chinese, Japanese, and Manchu books in the Library of the India Office* (London, 1872) (RR.28.H.6) lists 170 books, of which the majority are Chinese. More detailed descriptions of the seventy-three Buddhist works catalogued on pp. 23–48 of Summers's book are given in Samuel Beal's manuscript *Outline of a catalogue of the Buddhist (Chinese) books in the Library of the India Office* (*c*.1875) (MSS.Eur.D453). The twenty-nine Chinese printed books included in the Royal Society's collection of oriental books and manuscripts deposited in the Library in 1876 are recorded in a manuscript catalogue compiled by the late Professor H. A. Giles in 1899 (MSS.Eur.D451). Included among the Chinese books is a Chinese translation of the *Tripitaka*. This translation, printed in Chinese characters, with Japanese notations in the *Katakana* characters, consists of 1,662 different works bound in some 500 volumes. It is of the edition published in Japan in 1678–81, and was presented by the Japanese Government in 1875. Two catalogues of this collection have been made for the Library: first, Samuel Beal's *The Buddhist Tripitaka as it is known in China and Japan: a catalogue*

[1] Assistant Keeper 1949–50.

[2] Tibetan xylographs, namely block prints, being classed for convenience with the manuscripts, are excluded from this estimate. For such xylographs, see the section below on Tibetan manuscripts,

and compendious report (Devonport, 1876) (RR.28.17); second, the more detailed work by Bunyiu Nanjio: *A catalogue of the Chinese translation of the Buddhist Tripitaka, the sacred canon of the Buddhists in China and Japan; compiled by order of the Secretary of State for India* (Oxford, 1883) (RR.28.I.6). In Beal's catalogue Chinese titles are transliterated into the roman character. Bunyiu Nanjio's catalogue gives the titles in Chinese characters, with roman transliteration, together with the original Sanskrit titles, also transliterated, and the names and dates of Chinese translators. It contains indexes of authors, translators, and Sanskrit titles. A transliterated alphabetical index to the Chinese titles in Bunyiu Nanjio's work is supplied by the late Sir E. Denison Ross's *Alphabetical list of the titles of works in the Chinese Buddhist Tripitaka; being an index to Bunyiu Nanjio's Catalogue and to the* 1905 *Kioto reprint of the Buddhist Canon* (Archaeological Department of the Government of India, Calcutta, 1910) (V3667).

Modern Indian languages

Catalogues of printed books in modern Indian languages, compiled by the late Professor J. F. Blumhardt, have been published as follows: *Catalogue of the Library of the India Office, vol. II*: Part II: *Hindustani books* (London, 1900); Part III: *Hindi, Panjabi, Pushtu, and Sindhi books* (London, 1902); Part IV: *Bengali, Oriya, and Assamese books* (London, 1905); *Bengali books: Supplement, 1906–20* (London, 1923); Part V: *Marathi and Gujarati books* (London, 1908). With the exception of the Pashto, Sindhi, Oriya, and Assamese catalogues, and the Bengali *Supplement, 1906–20*, these catalogues are classified subject catalogues, with separate indexes of works and persons. The Pashto, Sindhi, Oriya, and Assamese catalogues, and the Bengali supplement, are title catalogues, with subject and author indexes. Accessions in each of the languages covered by Blumhardt subsequent to the published catalogues are recorded in card catalogues housed in the Reading Room. For books in the remaining modern Indian languages there exist only card catalogues or shelf handlists.

The modern Indian language collections separately maintained are listed below. The list covers all books in these languages; but it should be mentioned that in a few instances books in certain distinct languages and dialects have not been formed into separate collections, but merged into linguistically related collections.

Examples are Bihari and the languages of Rajasthan, which are included in the Hindi collection, and Konkani, included in the Marathi collection.

INDO-ARYAN. Assamese (700), Bengali (24,000), Bhili (8), Garhwali (46), Gujarati (9,500), Hindi (19,400), Kashmiri (129), Maithili (51), Marathi (9,200), Multani (81), Nepali (454), Oriya (4,000), Panjabi (5,000), Saurashtri (17), Sindhi (2,200), Urdu (20,000).

IRANIAN. Balochi (12), Pashto (151).

DRAVIDIAN. Brahui (11), Kanarese (2,500), Kota (4), Kui (6), Kurukh (27), Malayalam (2,000), Malto (2), Tamil (15,500), Telugu (6,150), Toda (1), Tulu (24).

MUNDA. Kharia (1), Kurku (6), Mundari (46), Santali (136), Savara (12).

MON-KHMER. Khasi (90), Mon (48), Nicobarese (1), Wa (3).

Burmese

Burmese (2,325).

Tibeto-Burman languages

Abor-Miri (8), Bhotia (2), Bunan (1), Chin (39), Garo (69), Kabui (1), Kachari (15), Kachin (49), Kom-Kuki (1), Lahu (8), Laizao (2), Lakher (3), Lepcha (15), Lisu (3), Lolo (1), Lushei (51), Manipuri (26), Mikir (19), Mogi (2), Naga languages (89), Newari (1), Thado Kuki (3).

Other oriental languages

Ahom (1), Amharic (1), Annamite (81), Aramaic (1), Armenian (11), Borneo dialects (2), Boroni (4), Cambodian (3), Ethiopic (8), Georgian (1), Hebrew (84), Hoklo (3), Japanese (129), Karen (192), Khotanese (5), Korean (2), Kuchean (2), Laocian (2), Malay (107), Maltese (10), Manchu (15), Mongol (13), Philippine Islands (9), Shan (27), Siamese (165), Sinhalese (500), Syriac (15), Turki and Turkish (50).[1] A small number of the Japanese and Manchu books are catalogued in Summer's *Descriptive catalogue of the Chinese, Japanese, and Manchu books* (1872) mentioned above.

[1] The Library also possesses 12 volumes classed as 'oriental polyglot', each comprising works in a variety of oriental languages.

Oriental serials

The Library possesses files of several hundred periodical publications in some twenty-five oriental, mainly modern Indian languages. The published catalogues of the books in Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, and Marathi contain lists of the periodicals printed in these languages. For subsequent accessions of serials in these languages, and for all other oriental serials, there is a typed alphabetical list available in the Reading Room. As stated above (p. 12), the Library's holdings of oriental, as well as European, serials will be recorded in the projected 'British union catalogue of periodicals'.

Manuscripts

THE manuscripts in the custody of the Library comprise documents inscribed (or typewritten) on paper, palm leaves, birch bark, wood, or other materials, and grouped, for the most part irrespective of provenance, in language collections according to the language in which they are written, even when translated from another language. The manuscripts are paper unless otherwise described in the enumeration-note following the language-heading of each section below. In a few instances newspaper cuttings and certain other non-manuscript materials, when originally forming part of a collection of European manuscripts acquired by the Library, have been retained in the collection. Classed with the European manuscripts are also a few printed books extensively annotated in manuscript by the author or by another writer of acknowledged authority on the subject of the book.

The manuscripts are of the most varied provenance. They include some seventy separate 'collections', now distributed, as already indicated, over the various language collections in accordance with the Library's cataloguing policy. These collections have been received at various times reaching back into the early history of the Library under the East India Company. There are in addition large numbers of manuscripts acquired from miscellaneous sources. More than 8,000 manuscripts and some 600 volumes of manuscript material, amounting to about forty per cent of the Library's manuscript possessions, including some of the largest collections, like the Colebrooke Collection of 2,781 oriental (mainly Sanskrit) manuscripts, have been received by presentation. Many collections have been deposited by decision of the East India Company or of the modern authorities in India. This 'administrative' source accounts for a further 9,000 manuscripts and 480 volumes of manuscript material, including not only the Delhi Collection of some 3,600 Arabic, Persian, and Urdu manuscripts, but also collections like the Lha-sa and Stein Collections of Tibetan and other material, which were the fruit of systematic search and exploration sponsored by Government, and many thousands of documents, such as the Mackenzie '1822' and 'General' Collections, acquired or compiled by officials in the

course of their duties. About 2,500 manuscripts and 350 volumes, approximately twelve per cent of the Library's manuscript possessions, have been purchased. In addition, one important collection, the Royal Society's collection of manuscripts (and printed books) in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Chinese, and other oriental languages, is deposited in the Library on trust.

EUROPEAN MANUSCRIPTS

An exact count of the manuscripts in European languages is not practicable owing to the varied nature of the material included in them. The bound manuscripts are contained in about 1,000 volumes, and there are in addition several hundred unbound manuscripts. All accessions to 1937 have been described in the *Catalogue of manuscripts in European languages*, a work in five parts, of which three have been published to date: Volume I: *The Mackenzie Collections*—Part I: *The 1822 Collection and the Private Collection*; by C. O. Blagden (London, 1916) (RR); volume II, part I: *The Orme Collection*; by S. C. Hill (London, 1916) (RR); and volume II, part II: *Minor collections and miscellaneous manuscripts*; section I: Nos. 1–538; by G. R. Kaye (London, 1937) (RR). The remaining two parts of the catalogue (volume I, part II: *The Mackenzie Collections: The General Collection*; by E. H. Johnston; and volume II, part II: *Minor collections and miscellaneous manuscripts*; section II: Nos. 539–842; by E. H. Johnston) are in print, but publication is being deferred pending the compilation and printing of indexes to them. Copies of these unpublished volumes are available for consultation in the Reading Room.

The Mackenzie Collections

The Mackenzie manuscripts in the possession of the Library are a portion of the extensive and varied collections assembled by Colin Mackenzie (1753?–1821), Indian antiquary and topographer who rose to the rank of colonel in the Madras Engineers under the East India Company, and who from 1817 or 1818 to his death held the office of Surveyor-General of India. Three independent Mackenzie collections, styled the '1822', the 'Private', and the 'General', are preserved in the Library. They are catalogued, as stated above, in volume I of the *Catalogue of manuscripts in European languages*; part I, by C. O. Blagden, dealing with the 1822 and the Private Collections, part II (unpublished), by E. H.

Johnston, dealing with the General Collection. The 1822 and the Private Collections have as subject mainly Java and the Dutch East Indies, being the outcome of Mackenzie's sojourn in Java from 1811 to 1813. The 1822 Collection, in twenty-eight bound volumes, consists of English translations of Dutch printed books and Javanese manuscripts. Having been assembled by Mackenzie at government expense, it was at his death transferred to the authorities in India, and by them forwarded in 1822 to the East India Company in London. The Private Collection was purchased from Mackenzie's widow, and deposited in the Library in 1823. It comprises about 130 bound volumes of manuscripts, chiefly translations from the Dutch, and copies of Dutch official archives.[1] The remainder of Mackenzie's collections, consisting of oriental and European manuscripts (and other material such as coins and images) predominantly relating to south Indian literature, history, and antiquities, was purchased from his widow for £10,000. A portion of these collections, comprising both European and oriental manuscripts, was sent home to the East India House in three batches in 1823, 1825, and 1833, and deposited in the Library. The balance of the collections was in 1828 lodged in the Library of the Madras College, whence they were transferred in 1830 to the Madras Literary Society.[2] Mackenzie's own catalogue of these collections, including those sent to London, was edited after his death by Horace Hayman Wilson[3] and published in two volumes at Calcutta in 1828: *A descriptive catalogue of the oriental manuscripts and other articles illustrative of the literature, history, statistics, and antiquities of the south of India; collected by the late Lieut.-Col. Colin Mackenzie* (T5368). A second edition in one volume, with a memoir of Mackenzie, was published at Calcutta in 1882 (RR.28.G.21). Of the manuscripts sent to London, only those in the European and in the classical oriental languages were retained by the Library; the rest, in various modern, mainly south,

[1] As originally constituted, the Private Collection included also some books and manuscripts in the Malay and Javanese languages, and some Dutch books, all since merged in the appropriate book and manuscript collections.

[2] They are now in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras. The Rev. William Taylor, who was employed to examine them in 1837–8, published six reports on them in the *Madras journal of literature and science* (ST486), vols. VII–X, 1838–9. His final catalogue was printed as vol. III of *A catalogue raisonné of oriental manuscripts in the Government Library*, Madras, 1857–62 (V3775).

[3] Librarian 1836–60.

Indian languages, were sent to the Literary Society at Madras in 1844, and are now in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library at Madras. The European manuscripts constitute the Library's 'Mackenzie General' Collection, which has been catalogued by E. H. Johnston as part II (as yet unpublished) of volume I of the European manuscripts catalogue. The retained manuscripts in classical oriental languages (Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian) are incorporated in the Library's manuscript collections in those languages.

The Orme Collection

This collection consists of material gathered, in the preparation of his *History of the military transactions of the British nation in Indostan from the year 1745*, 3 vols. (London, 1763–78) (44.M.3–5), by Robert Orme, historiographer to the East India Company from 1769 to his death in 1801. The Collection was presented to the Company, shortly before the establishment of the Library, by John Roberts, to whom Orme had bequeathed it after expressing a desire that it should become the Company's possession. The manuscripts constituting the Collection fall into two classes: the 'Orme Various', in about 200 volumes, consisting of original or duplicate manuscripts, including many official documents and an almost complete set of military journals; and the 'India' volumes, twenty in number, which are mainly copies of manuscripts, the originals of most of which are to be found in the Orme Various volumes. Many unique manuscripts are included in the Orme Various volumes. The value of the India volumes consists chiefly in the copies of manuscripts of which the originals have been lost. The catalogue of the Orme Collection, by S. C. Hill, forms part I of volume II of the European manuscripts catalogue.

Other collections

In addition to the three Mackenzie Collections and the Orme Collection, there are some forty smaller collections, and about 350 miscellaneous manuscripts not forming part of collections. They are catalogued in part II (*Minor collections and miscellaneous manuscripts*) of volume II of the catalogue. As mentioned above, the first section of this part, by G. R. Kaye, is already published; the second part, by E. H. Johnston, is in print, but not yet published. A few of the more notable of the smaller collections may be

mentioned here. The *Buchanan-Hamilton Manuscripts* (presented *c.*1820): twenty volumes of survey accounts, natural history drawings, and other material of Francis Buchanan (1762–1829), afterwards known as Hamilton or Buchanan-Hamilton, surgeon in the Bengal Service from 1794 to 1816, botanist and ichthyologist, who was employed by the Company on many special missions and on general survey work. The *Sir Walter Elliot Manuscripts* (presented 1871): twenty-two volumes of notes on coins, inscriptions, and castes of the Deccan which Sir Walter Elliot (1803–87) made during his service in Madras from 1821 to 1860. The *Fowke Manuscripts* (deposited on trust in 1927, presented in 1947): twenty-five volumes containing some 2,000 letters addressed, chiefly between 1771 and 1810, to members of the Fowke family, many of whom through several generations served in India under the Company, or were related to servants of the Company. The *Francis Manuscripts* (purchased 1927 and 1931): some fifty volumes of papers relating to Sir Philip Francis (1740–1818), reputed author of the Junius letters. This Collection, particularly full for the period from 1773 to 1780, which Francis spent in India, consists of about 1,250 letters addressed to Francis (including twenty-seven holograph letters from Edmund Burke) and copies of about 300 from him, copies of correspondence of the Government of India, and of minutes and other official papers, and some miscellaneous material. The *Masson Papers* (purchased 1857): twenty-eight volumes and bundles of correspondence, journals and narratives, sketches, and unpublished writings and notes of Charles Masson (1809–53, pseudonym of James Lewis), geographer and archaeologist, who, after deserting in 1827 from the Company's Bengal Artillery in which he had enlisted in 1822, travelled widely in India, the middle east, and especially Afghanistan, being eventually employed by the Company, after receiving its pardon, to collect and report on antiquities. The *Raffles Collection* (source and date of acquisition not recorded): fifteen volumes of the official correspondence, journals, notes, and natural history illustrations, all mainly relating to Java and Malaya, of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles (1781–1826), Lieutenant-Governor of Java 1811–15, and author of the *History of Java* (1817). The *Wellesley Correspondence* (purchased 1936): ten volumes of Indian correspondence, dated 1801–3, of Henry Wellesley, first Baron Cowley (1773–1847), Lieutenant-Governor from 1801 to 1802 of the provinces ceded by Oudh.

As stated above, all European manuscripts received up to 1937 have been described in the five parts, published or unpublished, of the catalogue. Several collections, as well as some individual manuscripts, have been received since that year, but await cataloguing. Four of the larger of such collections may be mentioned: the Bell Collection of papers and notes on Tibet collected by the late Sir Charles Bell (presented 1946); the Nicholson Collection of letters written by prominent British official and military officers in India during the events of 1857–8 (purchased 1948); the Ampthill Collection of papers relating to the late Lord Ampthill's period of office as Governor of Madras between 1900 and 1906 and as Viceroy and Governor-General of India in 1904 (presented 1948); and the Lawrence Papers relating to Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence (1806–57) (deposited on permanent loan 1949).

ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS

The classical languages

ARABIC (3,200). Otto Loth's *A catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in the Library of the India Office* (London, 1877) (RR), describes the 1,050 manuscripts in the Library's possession in 1876, excluding the Arabic manuscripts from the Delhi and Royal Society Collections, both of which were received in that year. Manuscripts received between 1876 and 1935, including the Delhi Collection but not the Royal Society's Collection, will be described in the *Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*, vol. II (RR), of which the following fascicules, dealing with manuscripts numbered 1,051 to 2,221, have been published to date: I. *Qur'ānic literature*; by C. A. Storey[1] (London, 1930); II. *Sūfism and ethics*; by A. J. Arberry (London, 1936); III. *Fiqh*; by Reuben Levy (London, 1937); and *Kalām*; by Reuben Levy (London, 1940). Further fascicules are in preparation. Arabic (and Persian) manuscript accessions since 1935 are described in two catalogues compiled by A. J. Arberry: *Hand-list of Islamic manuscripts acquired by the India Office Library*, 1936–8 (*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1939, part III—July, pp. 353–96) (ST447) (accession numbers 4,558–4,633), and *Notes on*

[1] Assistant Librarian 1919–27, Librarian 1927–33.

Islamic manuscripts recently acquired by the India Office Library (*Islamic culture*, vol. XIII, No. 4, October 1939, pp. 440–58 (sv15) (accession numbers 4,634–50). The collection of oriental manuscripts which the Royal Society deposited in the Library in 1876 comprises Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit manuscripts, and a few in a small number of other languages. The Arabic (and Persian) manuscripts from this Collection are described in *Catalogue of two collections of Persian and Arabic manuscripts preserved in the India Office Library*; by E. Denison Ross and Edward G. Browne (London, 1902) (RR). The two collections in question are the manuscripts presented to the Society by Sir William Jones[1] and by Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner. There are thirty-six Arabic manuscripts in the Jones Collection, and twelve in the Ashburner.

Of the manuscripts catalogued by Loth, the principal sources are the Bijapur Collection[2] (438), the remnant (of mainly Arabic works) of the library of the ʿĀdil-Shāhs, received in 1851; the collection of manuscripts purchased from Richard Johnson in 1807 (132); the collection of manuscripts purchased from Warren Hastings in 1809 (69); the remnant of the manuscript collection ('Bibliotheca Leydeniana') assembled by John Leyden (1775–1811), and purchased from his father in 1824 (34);[3] the Tippoo Sultan Collection[4] deposited in 1806 (87); and the College of Fort William Collection[4] received in 1837 (120).

[1] A general description, by Sir Charles Wilkins, first Librarian to the East India Company, 1801–36, of the Jones Collection of oriental manuscripts is printed on pp. 401–15 of vol. 13 of Sir William Jones's *Works*, edition of 1807 (T4503).

[2] A history of the Bijapur Collection is given in *Selections from the records of the Bombay Government*, No. xli (new series), pp. 213–42 (Bombay, 1856) (P/V812).

[3] The Leyden Collection consisted originally of about 2,300 manuscripts, but of this number some 2,100, namely those in south Indian languages or characters, were transferred in 1844 to the custody of the Madras Literary Society, and are now in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library at Madras. These south Indian manuscripts were listed by C. P. Brown in the *Madras journal of literature and science*, No. 33 (1847), and were later catalogued in volume II of Taylor's *A catalogue raisonné of oriental manuscripts in the Government Library*, Madras, 1857–62 (V3775).

[4] Both the Tippoo Sultan Collection and the College of Fort William Collection were derived from the library of Tippoo Sultan of Mysore which was taken by the British military forces on the defeat of Tippoo Sultan at Seringapatam in 1799, and transferred to the civil authorities. A portion of the library, consisting mainly of Arabic and Persian manuscripts, was sent to the Company's Library in London, and came to be known as the Tippoo Sultan

The Delhi Collection, of which, as stated above, the Arabic portion is being catalogued in volume II of the Library's Arabic manuscripts catalogue, is that remnant of the library of the Mughal emperors which came into the possession of the British authorities on the fall of Delhi in 1858, and was transferred to the Library in 1876. It comprises some 3,600 manuscripts, of which about 1,950 are Arabic, 1,550 Persian, and 100 Urdu.

PERSIAN (4,850). Two volumes of the Persian manuscripts catalogue have been published to date: *Catalogue of the Persian manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*: vol. I, by Hermann Ethé (Oxford, 1903) (RR); vol. II, *Containing additional descriptions and indices*, by the late Hermann Ethé, revised and completed by Edward Edwards (Oxford, 1937) (RR). Volume I, a classified subject catalogue, describes 3,003 manuscripts, being accessions to 1935, excluding the Delhi Collection. Volume II includes descriptions of a few further manuscripts (3,004–76), but is in the main an elaborate index of titles, subjects, dates, and proper names of persons. Volume III, now in preparation, will describe Persian manuscripts, approximately 1,550 in number, from the Delhi Collection, together with accessions since the publication of volume II. Acquisitions since 1935 have been described by Professor A. J. Arberry in the two handlists of Islamic manuscript accessions mentioned on pp. 26–7 above. Persian manuscripts in the Royal Society's Collection (about eighty deriving from the Jones Collection and 120 from the Ashburner Collection) are described in the catalogue by E. Denison Ross and Edward G. Browne, also mentioned on pp. 26–7.

The chief collections, in addition to the Delhi and Royal Society Collections, from which the Persian manuscripts have been derived, are the Tippoo Sultan Collection (about 100) and the College of Fort William Collection (about 200).

Collection. The remainder of the library was lodged in the College of Fort William until 1836, when it was transferred to the custody of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, with the exception of oriental manuscripts of which the Society already possessed other copies. These duplicate manuscripts were sent to the Library in London, where they have since been known as the College of Fort William Collection. A catalogue of the whole Tippoo Sultan library was made by Charles Stewart, and published at Cambridge in 1809: *A descriptive catalogue of the oriental library of the late Tippoo Sultan of Mysore* (W983).

It may be noted here that the Library has published a volume of *Specimens of Arabic and Persian palaeography* from its own Islamic manuscripts, annotated by Professor A. J. Arberry (London, 1939) (RR). A companion volume of specimens of Devanāgarī calligraphy reproduced from the Sanskrit manuscripts, edited by Mr D. M. Horsburgh, is in preparation.

SANSKRIT and PRAKRIT (8,300 MSS. and several thousand fragments. Mostly paper; some, especially south Indian, on palmyra or talipat leaf, and a few [from the Stein Collection] on wood and [Stein Collection MSS. and MSS. from Kashmir] on birch bark). A classified subject catalogue of the Sanskrit and Prakrit manuscripts has been published as follows: *Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*, seven parts (London, 1887–1904) (RR). Part I: *Vedic manuscripts*; parts II–VII: *Samskrit literature*. Parts I–III and V–VII by Julius Eggeling; part IV by Ernst Windisch and Julius Eggeling. (These seven parts describe 4,203 manuscripts, and constitute volume I of the catalogue.) *Catalogue of the Sanskrit and Prakrit manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*. Vol. II: *Brahmanical Jaina manuscripts*; by Arthur Berriedale Keith; *With a supplement: Buddhist manuscripts*; by F. W. Thomas.[1] Part I: Nos. 4,204–6,627; part II: Nos. 6,628–8,220. Two vols. (Oxford, 1935) (RR). Part II of volume II contains an index to the seven parts of volume I and the two parts of volume II.

There are three collections of Sanskrit manuscripts not described in this catalogue: the Royal Society's Collection, the Stein Collection, and the Hoernle Collection. Of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Royal Society's Collection, sixty-nine derive from the Sir William Jones Collection, fifteen from the Ashburner Collection; and there are two manuscripts of unrecorded provenance. The Royal Society manuscripts have been described by C. H. Tawney[2] and F. W. Thomas in *Catalogue of two collections of Sanskrit manuscripts preserved in the Library of the India Office* (London, 1903) (RR).

The Stein Collections are the manuscripts, and fragments of manuscripts and documents, brought back by the late Sir M. Aurel Stein (1862–1943) from his three archaeological and

[1] Assistant Librarian 1898–1903, Librarian 1903–27.

[2] Librarian 1893–1903.

exploratory expeditions[1] to central Asia in 1900–1, 1906–8, and 1913–16.[2] The Collections consist of paper, wood, palm leaf, and birch bark manuscript material, almost all fragmentary, in Sanskrit, Tibetan, Khotanese, and Kuchean. The three expeditions yielded a large number of Sanskrit items of which most were found, during the second expedition, at the Khadalik site. They include a few complete manuscripts, many large fragments, and large numbers of small and minute fragments. No complete catalogue of the material has been compiled, but lists of the finds are printed in Stein's 'detailed reports' as follows: (first expedition) *Ancient Khotan: detailed report of archaeological explorations in Chinese Turkestan* (Oxford, 1907) (92.D.8), vol. I: *Text*, pp. 294–301, 438–40; (second expedition) *Serindia: detailed report of explorations in central Asia and westernmost China* (Oxford, 1921) (92.FF.4), vol. III: *Text*, Appendix F by A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, pp. 1,433ff.; and (third expedition) *Innermost Asia: detailed report of explorations in central Asia, Kan-su, and eastern Iran* (Oxford, 1928) (15.z.21), vol. II: *Text*, Appendices E, by F. E. Pargiter, pp. 1,016–25, and F, by Sten Konow, pp. 1,026–8. Some of the larger Sanskrit fragments from the second expedition have been printed in transliteration in articles by the late Professor Louis de la Vallée Poussin in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (ST447) for July 1911 (pp. 759–77), October 1911 (pp. 1,063–79), and April 1912 (pp. 355–77); and in *Manuscript remains of Buddhist literature found in eastern Turkestan*, edited, in conjunction with other scholars, by A. F. Rudolf Hoernle (Oxford, 1916) (LR.3.B), vol. I.

The Hoernle Collection consists of the manuscripts portion of

[1] Stein printed a general account of these expeditions in his *On Central-Asian tracks: brief narrative of three expeditions in innermost Asia and north-western China* (London, 1933) (V2995). There are also the eleven volumes of 'detailed reports' (*Ancient Khotan*, 2 vols., *Serindia*, 5 vols., and *Innermost Asia*, 4 vols.), to which reference is made below *passim*, and the three volumes of 'personal narratives' (for the first and second expeditions only: *Sand-buried ruins of Khotan* [24.L.2] and *Desert ruins of Cathay*, 2 vols. [V3097]).

[2] The division, as between the United Kingdom and India, of the Stein *trouvailles* from all three expeditions was effected as follows: i. Manuscripts: to the British Museum all manuscripts in Chinese, Sogdian, Turki, and Uigur; to the India Office Library all those in Khotanese, Kuchean, and Tibetan. The Sanskrit manuscripts in Kharoṣṭhi character were assigned to the British Museum, and those in Brāhmi to the India Office Library. ii. Other finds, such as coins, paintings, and museum objects generally, were divided between India and the British Museum.

the collection of antiquities from eastern Turkestan assembled between 1895 and the end of the century, under the auspices of the Government of India, by A. F. Rudolf Hoernle. A general account of the Collection is given in Hoernle's *A report on the British Collection of antiquities from central Asia*, which was published in two parts as extra-numbers to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* (ST472) for the years 1899 and 1901. Section III of part II (extra-number 1, 1901, pp. 6–41) describes the manuscripts portion of the Collection. The manuscripts, all fragmentary, are Sanskrit and Kuchean. Many of the Sanskrit fragments have been described and printed in transliteration and translation in Hoernle's *Manuscript remains* mentioned above. The fragmentary manuscripts from the Stein and Hoernle Collections have been microfilmed. Prints from the microfilm, enlarged to natural size, have been bound in a volume equipped with a concordance of provenance numbers.

The Library's collection of Sanskrit manuscripts has grown by the accretion of many special collections acquired at various times by donation, bequest, and purchase. Of these, the largest is the collection of 2,749 manuscripts presented by Henry Thomas Colebrooke (1765–1837) in 1819. The Colebrooke Collection, the most munificent gift which the Library has ever received, is commemorated by the Chantrey bust of the donor, now standing in the main corridor of the Library, which the Court of Directors of the East India Company commissioned in 1820. Of other collections it will suffice to mention 506 manuscripts presented by the Gaekwar of Baroda in 1809; 1,165 manuscripts purchased from the Mackenzie Collections[1] between 1822 and 1833; 269 manuscripts received by the bequest of John Taylor (died 1821); 161 manuscripts presented by Brian Houghton Hodgson (1800–94), of which thirty were received between 1827 and 1845, and the remainder in 1864 as part of the general collection of oriental and European manuscripts which Hodgson accumulated during his residence in Nepal; 148 manuscripts forming part of the collection of oriental manuscripts in the possession of Sir Charles Wilkins, and presented by his family in 1837 after his death; 846

[1] The history of the varied and extensive collections of manuscripts made by Colin Mackenzie, and in part acquired by the Library, is traced on pp. 22–4 above. The Sanskrit manuscripts are described in H. H. Wilson's *A descriptive catalogue of the oriental manuscripts . . . collected by the late Lieut.-Col. Colin Mackenzie* referred to on p. 23.

manuscripts acquired from A. C. Burnell (1840–82), of which about half[1] were presented by Burnell in 1870, and the rest purchased from his heirs in 1882; 321 manuscripts presented by Johann Georg Bühler (1837–98) in 1888;[2] and the Tagore Collection of 140 manuscripts presented in 1902 by Rajah Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore (1840–1914).[3]

Seven of the special collections, the Aufrecht (see below), Bühler, Burnell, Hodgson, Mackenzie, Tagore, and Wilkins, have wholly or in part retained their identity as separate collections, and are separately shelved and numbered. All other collections have been merged in the general collection of Sanskrit manuscripts of varying provenance. When known, the provenance of a manuscript is stated after its description in the printed catalogue; and a concordance of the catalogue sequence numbers from 1–8,220 with the Library's General Registry numbers, or special collection numbers, is printed in part II of volume II.

Two further collections of manuscript and printed material of interest to Sanskritists may appropriately be mentioned here: the Aufrecht and Jacob Collections. The Aufrecht Collection of eighty-seven items (in 147 volumes) was purchased from the late Professor Theodor Aufrecht in 1904. It consists partly of extensively annotated Sanskrit manuscripts (mostly copied by Aufrecht himself, but including some copied by others, and a few original manuscripts), partly of glossaries or word-indexes, and partly of *pratīka*-indexes. Descriptions of the manuscripts are included in volume II of the Library's catalogue, and a handlist of the Collection, equipped with an index of titles, has been compiled by Dr F. W. Thomas: *The Aufrecht Collection* (3.G.31) (extract from the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, October, 1908) (ST447). The Jacob Collection of 145 items (in 129 volumes), purchased in 1918, consists of thirty-eight Sanskrit manuscripts, descriptions of which appear in volume II of the catalogue, and 107 printed Sanskrit books, of which the greater number have manuscript indexes or annotations, the work of Colonel G. A. Jacob or, in

[1] Described by Burnell in his *Catalogue of a collection of Sanskrit manuscripts*; part I: *Vedic manuscripts* (London, 1869).

[2] Listed by Bühler in his *Two lists of Sanskrit manuscripts*, etc., in *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42. Bd., 1888, pp. 530–59 (ST293) (offprint: P/T1818).

[3] Listed in *A catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts*, etc. (Calcutta, 1890) (Tracts 751); and in *Samskrit-Handschriften*, by T. Aufrecht, in *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 58. Bd., 1904, pp. 525–38 (ST293).

a few instances, of P. W. Jacob. There is a manuscript handlist of the Collection.

PALI (396. A few on paper; the rest on palm leaf). Hermann Oldenberg's *Catalogue of Pali MSS. in the India Office Library* (Appendix to the *Journal of the Pali Text Society* for 1882) (London, 1882) (RR) describes 142 Pali (or *nissaya*) manuscripts, of which eighteen were acquired from the collection of George Turnour (1799–1843). The 176 Pali works in the Mandalay Collection, the remnant (acquired in 1886) of the King's Library at Mandalay, are described in V. Fausböll's *Catalogue of the Mandalay MSS. in the India Office Library* (reprinted from the *Journal of the Pali Text Society*) (Woking and London imprint, 1897) (RR). There are in addition some modern accessions which await cataloguing.

TIBETAN (about 1,000 literary MSS., including some on wood; 850 xylographs; and a few thousand fragmentary documents of a quasi-official, or personal, archival character, of which about two-thirds are wood). The Library's Tibetan manuscripts, documents, and xylographs derive from five principal sources: the Hodgson donation, the St. Petersburg Academy donation, the Lha-sa Collection, the Waddell donation, the Denison Ross purchase, and the Stein Collections. There are in addition a few works of miscellaneous provenance mostly acquired by purchase during the present century.

The Hodgson donation comprises the *Kanjur* (*Bkaḫ-ḫgyur*) and the *Tanjur* (*Bstan-ḫgyur*),[1] in about 320 volumes, of the Narthang edition of 1731. These xylographs were presented in 1835 by Brian Houghton Hodgson (1800–94), who had himself received them as a gift from the Dalai Lama. The *Kanjur* lacks *Ḫdul-ba*, vol. 1; the *Tanjur* lacks *Mdo*, vol. 123, and *Rgyud*, vol. 84, and includes duplicates of *Mdo*, vols. 136 and 137, and of *Rgyud*, vol. 50.

The St. Petersburg Academy donation, received about 1846, consists of fourteen volumes of the 'red' Pekin edition of the Tibetan canon, containing *Sher-chin* and *Ḫbum* from the *Kanjur*.

[1] In the absence of a catalogue of the Hodgson xylographs it is sometimes useful, in tracing a particular work, to consult, for works in the *Kanjur*, Alexandre Csoma de Koros: *Analyse du Kandjour* (*Annales du Musée Guimet*, t. II, Paris, 1881) (SV101); and for works in the *Tanjur*, P. Cordier: *Catalogue du fonds tibétain de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, deuxième partie: *Index du Bstan-ḫgyur* (Paris, 1909) (LR2.C).

The Lha-sa Collection of Tibetan prints and manuscripts was amassed by the late Lieut.-Col. L. A. Waddell during the Younghusband Mission to Lha-sa in 1903–4, and was dispersed among orientalist libraries in the United Kingdom in 1905, the portion allocated to the India Office Library comprising 469 volumes of xylographs and 64 volumes of manuscripts. The xylographs include a set of the *Kanjur*, also of the Narthang edition. This set, originally in 100 volumes, lacks four volumes lost in transit from Tibet. A list of the entire Lha-sa Collections, giving particulars of their division among British libraries, was printed by Waddell in the *Imperial and Asiatic quarterly review and oriental and colonial record*, vol. XXXIV, No. 67, July 1912, pp. 80–113 (ST243). A more detailed inventory of the India Office Library portion has been compiled by Dr F. W. Thomas (MSS.Eur.D.496).

The Waddell donation consists of twenty-nine volumes of illuminated manuscripts of the *Rñin-ma chos* presented by Waddell in 1905.

The Denison Ross purchase comprises thirty-three manuscripts and forty-five xylographs acquired in 1907 from the late Sir E. Denison Ross. There is a catalogue compiled by Ross himself: *A new collection of Tibetan books under the auspices of Dr E. D. Ross* (Calcutta, 1907) (41.x.1/10).

The Stein Tibetan collections are the manuscripts, and fragments of manuscripts and documents, yielded by the three Stein expeditions to central Asia. The second expedition yielded, from the immured temple library known as the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas (Ch'ien-fo-tung), to the south-east of Tun-huang, a group of manuscripts containing literary, mainly Buddhist, texts. This group comprises 739 manuscripts, chiefly intact, of which almost all are paper, a few wood, and one a fragmentary xylograph. The late Professor Louis de la Vallée Poussin completed in 1917 a manuscript catalogue of these texts (MSS.Eur.D.503/1 & 2). In addition to the literary manuscripts, the Stein Collections include some 3,500 fragmentary documents, chiefly of a personal or quasi-official archive character. About 2,250 of the documents are wood, the rest paper. They derive mainly from the Miran and Mazartagh sites uncovered during the second expedition. The documents, and some literary manuscripts from the third expedition, have been described by Dr Thomas, and a typed copy of his manuscript is in the Library. Descriptions of the documents from the second expedition have been independently compiled by the

late Dr A. H. Francke. The originals of Dr Francke's descriptions are bound with the documents, and typed copies are separately filed in the Library. Dr Thomas is preparing for publication a complete catalogue of the Stein Tibetan material, with text extracts in Tibetan character, which will combine La Vallée Poussin's descriptions of the literary manuscripts of the second expedition and his own descriptions of the documents and of the literary manuscripts of the third expedition. Part II (London, 1951) of Dr Thomas's *Tibetan literary texts and documents concerning Chinese Turkestan* contains a selection of the documents in transliteration and translation. Its text had earlier appeared, in successive instalments; in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (ST447) from 1927 to 1934.

AVESTAN and PAHLAVI (27). The Avestan and Pahlavi manuscripts have been catalogued by Dr M. N. Dhalla: *Iranian manuscripts in the Library of the India Office* (extracted from the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, April 1912) (ST447). In addition to the manuscripts listed by Dr Dhalla, there are a few from the Royal Society's Collection described under the heading 'Zoroastrianism' in Ross and Browne's *Catalogue of two collections of Persian and Arabic manuscripts preserved in the India Office Library* (London, 1902) (RR).

CHINESE (1). This manuscript, *Tao Tê Ching*, with Latin translation and notes by Joseph de Grammont (Chin.H.20), is from the Royal Society's Collection.

Modern Indian languages

Indo-Aryan

ASSAMESE (3, of which one is on bark) and BENGALI (27). Descriptions compiled in 1921 by the late Professor J. F. Blumhardt have been published in *Catalogue of the Bengali and Assamese manuscripts in the Library of the India Office* (London, 1924) (RR). All the manuscripts were acquired at an early date in the Library's history, the principal sources being the Johnson Collection (12 Bengali) and the Leyden Collection (2 Assamese, 6 Bengali).

GUJARATI (138) and RAJASTHANI (12). A catalogue compiled by Mr A. Master[1] is in the press. Most of the manuscripts derive from the Colebrooke Collection.

[1] Assistant Keeper from 1951.

HINDI (160). There is a manuscript catalogue (MSS.Eur. D.500/1–3) compiled by Professor Blumhardt between 1903 and 1921, to which descriptions of a few manuscripts since brought to light have been added. This catalogue is being prepared for publication. The Hindi manuscripts were acquired from various sources, mostly in the nineteenth century. Twenty-four are from the Colebrooke Collection, thirteen from the Mackenzie Collection, and twelve from the Gaekwar of Baroda donation.

KASHMIRI (5, birch bark). Uncatalogued.

MARATHI (251). These manuscripts are described in *Catalogue of the Marathi manuscripts in the India Office Library*, by J. F. Blumhardt and S. G. Kanhere (Oxford, 1950) (RR). One hundred and thirty-four of the manuscripts were purchased in 1927–8 from St Augustine's College, Canterbury; forty-three were received in 1827 by the bequest of Dr John Taylor of Bombay.

MULTANI (1). Source: Gaekwar of Baroda donation.

NEPALI. The collection of papers presented by B. H. Hodgson in 1864[1] includes some Nepali manuscripts, not yet catalogued.

ORIYA (50, of which 48 are palm leaf). Descriptions compiled by Professor Blumhardt in 1921 have been published in the *Catalogue of the Oriya manuscripts in the Library of the India Office* (London, 1924) (RR). The two paper manuscripts derive from the Leyden Collection purchased in 1824. The provenance of the palm leaf manuscripts is not recorded, but they are also old possessions of the Library, and may have been received from the same source.

PANJABI (56). There is a manuscript catalogue compiled by J. F. Blumhardt in 1911 (MSS.Eur.D.498). Thirty of the manuscripts derive from the Delhi Collection and seven from the Johnson Collection.

SINDHI (19). A catalogue is in preparation.

URDU (269). Descriptions compiled by Professor Blumhardt have been published as *Catalogue of the Hindustani manuscripts in the Library of the India Office* (London, 1926) (RR). The manuscripts derive from a score of different sources, both donation and

[1] For a summary list of the Hodgson papers see pp. 358–61 of Sir W. W. Hunter's *Life of Brian Houghton Hodgson* (39.E.10). A fuller inventory has been compiled by Dr F. W. Thomas (MSS.Eur.D.497).

purchase, reaching back into the early history of the Library. The principal sources are the Delhi Collection (1876: 101), the Leyden Collection (1824: 38), the Johnson Collection (1807: 18), William Irvine (1912: 16), and the College of Fort William (1837: 15).

Iranian

PASHTO (54). J. F. Blumhardt compiled a manuscript catalogue between 1908 and 1911 (MSS.Eur.D.499). Fifteen of the manuscripts are from the Leyden purchase of 1824.

Dravidian

KANARESE (14). A catalogue is in preparation.

MALAYALAM (69: 67 palm leaf, 1 gold, 1 silver). A catalogue made in 1938 by Professor C. A. Menon, and revised in 1950 by Mr R. H. B. Williams, is in the press. The Malayalam manuscripts include two grants issued by the Zamorins of Calicut to the Dutch East India Company, the first, dated 1691, inscribed on gold, the second, dated 1710, inscribed on silver (both acquired in 1840). Translations of these two documents are given in MSS.Eur.D.151.

TAMIL (13). Handlisted, but not yet catalogued.

TELUGU (12). A catalogue is in preparation.

Burmese

BURMESE (250, mainly palm leaf). An unpublished catalogue (MSS.Eur.D.452) compiled, before 1882, by E. Chevilliot, describes seventy-one Burmese manuscripts (and eighteen Pali and forty-four *nissaya* manuscripts, which are also described in Oldenberg's *Catalogue of Pali MSS. in the India Office Library* mentioned on page 33 above). To these must be added about 170 Burmese manuscripts, listed in MSS.Eur.D.504, from the Mandalay Collection received in 1886.

Tibeto-Burman languages

MANIPURI (*i.e. Meithei*) (2). Uncatalogued.

NEWARI. There are a few Newari manuscripts, not yet catalogued, in the collection of papers presented by B. H. Hodgson in 1864.[1]

[1] See footnote on page 36.

Other oriental languages

BATTA (8, bark). There is an unpublished catalogue compiled by H. Neubronner van der Tuuk (MSS.Eur.B.105). These manuscripts were presented by various donors in the nineteenth century.

ETHIOPIC (4). The Ethiopic manuscripts, sent from Massawa by the East India Company in 1842, have been described, first, by William Wright in a manuscript note dated 1886 (MSS.Eur.B.106), and, second, by Enrico Cerulli in *I manoscritti etiopici della biblioteca dell' 'India Office' in Londra* (*Estratto dalla rivista mensile oriente moderne*, XXVI, nr. 7–12, 1946) (w167). There is also a collection of letters, presented by Miss Mary Rassam in 1938, in Amharic (and Arabic) written by the Emperor Theodore III to Hormuzd Rassam during Rassam's visit to Abyssinia in 1864–8 as special envoy of the British Government.

JAVANESE (78, of which 29 are palm leaf). These manuscripts are mostly derived from the Mackenzie Collections. Forty-nine of them (all paper) have been listed by S. Keyzer in *De Javaansche handschriften te Londen* (*Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde van Neêrlandsch Indië*, 1854, dl. 2, pp. 340–2) (ST559).

KHOTANESE (a few complete manuscripts and several hundred fragments). The Khotanese manuscript material, all of which is from the Stein Collections, has been microfilmed in its entirety. Natural-size enlarged prints made from the microfilms have been bound in a volume equipped with a concordance of the Stein provenance numbers.

KUCHEAN (about 300 fragments). Twenty-five of the Kuchean fragments are from the Stein Collections, the rest from the Hoernle Collection. A complete photostat copy has been bound in a volume equipped with a concordance of Stein and Hoernle provenance numbers. There is also a microfilm copy.

MALAY (26, of which one is on bamboo). Twenty of the Malay manuscripts are described by H. Neubronner van der Tuuk in *Kort verslag van de Maleische handschriften in het East-India House te Londen* (*Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië*, 1849, erste deel, pp. 385–400) (ST380). Four other manuscripts are described by the same author in *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië*, 1866, dl. 1, pp. 466–70 (ST559). The manuscripts are chiefly derived from the Mackenzie and Leyden Collections.

MOSO (111). These manuscripts are in the ideographic writing of the Moso people. Twenty are provided with both Chinese and English translations, thirty-five with partial English translations, and the remainder with descriptive labels in Chinese and English. (Purchased in 1914 and 1931–2.)

NAM (1). The text of this manuscript, from the Stein Collection, has been printed in *Nam: an ancient language of the Sino-Tibetan borderland; text, with introduction, vocabulary, and linguistic studies*; by F. W. Thomas (London, 1948) (T13560).

SIAMESE (21). Seventeen of the manuscripts are described in an unpublished note by H. Alabaster (MSS.Eur.B.104).

SINHALESE (*c*.70, of which all but 2 are palm leaf). A catalogue is being prepared for the press.

SYRIAC (1). This manuscript, containing a number of separate works, has been described by William Wright in an unpublished note dated 1886 (MSS.Eur.B.106), and by Giuseppe Furlani in *Il manoscritto siriaco 9 dell' India Office* (*Rivista degli studi orientali*, vol. x, fasc. II–III, pp. 315–20, 1924) (ST371).

TURKI and TURKISH (23). A catalogue is in preparation.

Microfilms of oriental manuscripts

The Library embarked in 1950 on a systematic programme of microfilming all its unique, rare, or otherwise important oriental manuscripts. The programme is expected to take from five to seven years to complete; and it includes the microfilming in colour of all miniatures in the finest illuminated manuscripts. Positive copies of microfilms may be borrowed for use in other libraries. A list of the manuscripts microfilmed each year will be published in the *Bulletin of oriental studies*, issued by the Association of British Orientalists. Certain other British libraries are also microfilming their important oriental manuscripts, and arrangements can be made to borrow microfilms made by them for use in the India Office Library Reading Room, where a Kodak Reader is available.

Drawings

DRAWINGS in the possession of the Library comprise original drawings in water-colour, pen and ink, and pencil on talc and other materials, as well as paper, by western artists (the 'European drawings') and by oriental artists (the 'oriental drawings').

European drawings

There are two large series of drawings by western artists: (i) 2,644 water-colour drawings, bound in twenty-seven volumes, illustrating the flora and fauna of India. These drawings, believed to have been originally prepared at the request of the Marquess Wellesley when Governor-General of India, were purchased in 1866. *Flora*, 16 vols.: Main series, 9 vols. (89.C.1,3,5,7,9–13); Supplement, 4 vols. (89.C.2,4,6,8); Mysore, 1 vol. (89.C.15); Nepal, 1 vol. (89.C.16); Index, 1 vol. (89.C.14); *Birds*, 6 vols. (91.C.1–6); *Fishes*, 1 vol. (91.C.11); *Insects*, 2 vols. (91.C.9–10); *Quadrupeds*, 2 vols. (91.C.7–8). The drawings in the flora set are arranged according to the Linnaean classification, each volume containing a list of subjects. The index volume to this set is in two parts, Linnaean and alphabetical. The fauna volumes do not contain lists of subjects, and the subjects of the drawings are not in all instances named. (ii) 1577 *Natural history drawings*, mainly in water-colour, contained in nine volumes (91.E.1–9). This series comprises collections acquired in the first half of the nineteenth century, notably those of E. Blyth, F. Buchanan-Hamilton, T. A. Cantor, G. Finlayson, T. Horsfield, J. McClelland, Sir Stamford Raffles, J. Forbes Royle, and the Marquess of Wellesley. The drawings are chiefly of zoological subjects, especially birds, but include some botanical subjects. Each volume contains a list of subjects in numerical order of the plates, but not all of the drawings are named.

There are in addition about twenty albums of drawings by various artists, mainly early nineteenth century, illustrating Indian scenery and peoples.

The European manuscripts include a small number of drawings: for example, in the *Sketches and miscellaneous papers* of Thomas

Horsfield (MSS.Eur.F.54), and in various manuscripts of the Masson Collection (*Catalogue of the European manuscripts*, vol. 2, part 1, section 2, pp. 1,272–1,366).

Oriental drawings

The *Johnson Collection* was formed in India by Richard Johnson, servant of the East India Company and banker to Warren Hastings, and was purchased from his widow in 1807. It comprises about 1,300 drawings, Hindu and Islamic (of which the greater number are Islamic). The drawings were, until 1949, contained in sixty-six albums.[1] In that year, however, it was decided to break up all the albums, and to mount each drawing separately, the drawings then being classified in the several schools of Indian and Persian art, and housed in boxes. This work is proceeding. A record is being preserved of each drawing's former album number. Many of the drawings are historical portraits of the Mughal period,[2] or illustrations of Hindu mythology or of rāga-mālā themes.[3] Album twenty-nine is devoted to calligraphy, and there are numerous examples of calligraphy in other Islamic albums. All the drawings in the Johnson Collection have been described, the Hindu by Dr H. N. Randle,[4] the Islamic (including the examples of calligraphy) by Professor A. J. Arberry. These descriptions, existing at present only in manuscript, are numbered 141–1,456 and are intended to form part of a complete catalogue, now being compiled, of the Library's oriental drawings.

Four further albums containing 214 drawings acquired by purchase or donation during the present century bear album numbers 68 to 71, in continuation of the Johnson series. As yet only the drawings in album sixty-eight, devoted to rāga-mālā themes, have

[1] The albums are numbered 1–67, but one album (No. 52) contains no drawings. Another (No. 57) is not in fact of Johnson provenance, having been presented by F. Buchanan-Hamilton in 1816. Sixteen of the drawings have been taken out of their albums, and now hang framed in various rooms of the Library and of the Commonwealth Relations Office building.

[2] See the article on the Johnson Collection by Sir Thomas W. Arnold (Assistant Librarian 1904–9) in *Rupam: an illustrated quarterly journal of oriental art, chiefly Indian*, No. 6, April 1921, pp. 10–14.

[3] Most of the rāga-mālā drawings are contained in albums 30–37 and 39–45; scattered examples are to be found in other albums. Album 68 (in continuation of the Johnson series) also contains rāga-mālā drawings. See H. N. Randle's *Note on the India Office rāga-mālā collection* in *New Indian antiquary*, vol. IV, No. 5, August 1941, pp. 162–73.

[4] Assistant Librarian 1927–33, Librarian 1933–49.

been described: they are numbered 1,457–80 in the projected catalogue of drawings. Album sixty-nine contains miscellaneous drawings; album seventy Hindu drawings, including two sets of Bāramāsā pictures; and album seventy-one drawings illustrating the trades of Kashmir. The Library also possesses the 'Dārā Shukōh Album', a collection of drawings and examples of calligraphy given by Dārā Shukōh, son of the Emperor Shāh Jahān, to his wife, Nādira Bēgam, in 1641–2. The drawings in this album, purchased in 1908, have been described by Professor Arberry, and given catalogue numbers 1–140. There are six further albums of oriental drawings, of varied provenance, which await cataloguing.

Among drawings contained in oriental manuscripts may be mentioned: (*a*) about 2,000 in Persian manuscripts, most of them noted in Ethé's *Catalogue of Persian manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*; of these 190 (contained in twelve of the manuscripts) have been described, 152 by Professor Arberry, and the rest by the late Sir Thomas Arnold; (*b*) a few contained in Arabic, Hindi, Kashmiri, Panjabi, Urdu, Sanskrit, Javanese, and Malay manuscripts or albums; (*c*) Buddhist drawings contained in Tibetan manuscripts, in particular painted miniatures of the Buddhas, saints, and divinities in the twenty-nine volumes of manuscripts of the *Rñin-ma chos* (presented in 1905 by L. A. Waddell); to which may be added a folio album, purchased in 1920, of early nineteenth-century Tibetan drawings of mythological subjects.

Photographs

PHOTOGRAPHIC material in the possession of the Library may be classified as follows: (*a*) official negatives and prints of Indian antiquities; (*b*) other prints; (*c*) miscellaneous collections of photographs.

Official negatives and prints

NEGATIVES. There are some 2,300[1] negative photographic plates of Indian inscriptions and antiquities taken during the nineteenth century by the Archaeological Survey of India. They are listed in the following publication of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture of the Government of India: *A list of the photographic negatives in the collection of the Indian Museum; with which is incorporated the list of the similar negatives in the possession of the India Office* (Calcutta, 1900) (RR28.I.15). This volume comprises two separate lists, each with subject descriptions: those in the Indian Museum, Calcutta,[2] and those in the India Office.[3] The volume includes a combined place-name index of both lists. The India Office list is arranged in order of the 'serial' number of the plates, with references to the 'record book' numbers. There is also available a manuscript list (R721/25), prepared in 1924, of the Library's negatives, which describes the physical condition of the plates, this list being arranged in order of 'record book' numbers, with references to the 'serial' numbers. Most of the plates are serviceable for reproduction purposes.

PRINTS. The Library possesses a complete set of prints from its own negatives, and 2,471 prints of the 2,651 Indian Museum

[1] The number originally held was 3,262, but about 1,000 have not been preserved.

[2] The Indian Museum negatives have since been transferred to the Office of the Director-General of Archaeology, Simla. A list of all negatives in the Director-General's Office up to 1935 is given in *List of the archaeological photo-negatives stored on the Office of the Director-General* . . . 2 parts (Delhi, 1936) (RR.v550). Those stored in the Offices of the Surveyor's various provincial Circles are listed in separate publications of the Central and Provincial Governments.

[3] The India Office list is a reprint, with some additions and alterations, of J. Burgess: *List of photographic negatives belonging to the India Office* (London, 1894) (RR.22.1.23).

negatives. Prints from the Library negatives are bound in thirty-two volumes entitled *Inscriptions* (vols. 1 and 2) and *Archaeological remains and antiquities* (vols. 3–32), and are arranged in order of the 'record book' numbers of the negatives. The *Appendix* (pp. 194–8) of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture's *A list of photographic negatives* already referred to enumerates these prints in the order in which they are bound. The prints from the Indian Museum negatives are bound in serial number order in forty-eight volumes entitled *Indian antiquities from Indian Museum negatives.*

There is also a complete set of prints from the negatives prepared by the Director-General of Archaeology in India from 1902–3 to 1921–2, bound with the Director-General's *Annual report*, Part 1: *Administrative.* The prints for each year are listed, with subject descriptions, in an appendix to the report for that year, and the whole series is indexed in the *List of the archaeological photo-negatives stored in the Office of the Director-General.* The Library has only a selection of the more important prints from the negatives prepared by the Director-General during the years 1922–3 to 1929–30; and with the year 1929–30 its collection comes to an end, a selection of important prints for subsequent years being deposited instead in the Office of the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom. Lists of the prints supplied to the High Commissioner up to 1939 are maintained in the Library.

In addition to the Director-General's series of prints, the Library has about 20,000 prints from negatives prepared by the various provincial Circles of the Archaeological Survey of India. These prints cover the work of the Circles for the years 1892–3 to 1921–2, and form a not quite complete series for those years.

Negative photographs in the India Office Library collection (see page 43 above) may be reproduced with the permission of the Librarian. The permission of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi, must however be obtained for the reproduction of any Library *prints* of which the negatives exist in India only.

Other prints

The Library possesses a series of more than 2,000 illustrations of Indian interest, acquired during the nineteenth century, consisting mainly of (non-official) photographic prints but including a few drawings, lithographs, and woodcuts. They are bound according to subject in forty-two volumes numbered 33–74 (in

continuation of the series of official prints entitled *Archaeological remains and antiquities*). The subjects of these illustrations cover a wide range, and include antiquities, natural history, scenery, economic life, religious ceremonies, costume, industrial and artistic products, modern buildings, and frescoes in the Ajanta caves. A manuscript *Register of photographs* provides a numerical list and a subject index.

Miscellaneous photographs

There is a collection, in progress, of some thousands of photographs of varied interest acquired from time to time, mainly by presentation. Some of the photographs are bound in albums; the rest await binding. There is as yet no index to the collection.

Miscellaneous Properties

MISCELLANEOUS properties in the custody of the Library include gramophone records, coins, lantern slides, textile samples, epigraphic rubbings, copper-plate inscriptions, and various museum objects of historical interest displayed in the Reading Room.

Gramophone records

Two hundred and ten gramophone records of a large number of Indian languages and dialects prepared in connection with the Linguistic Survey of India. (Received 1915–29.)

Coins

A number of Indian coins, mostly ancient, probably from the Mackenzie (General) Collection (purchased 1822) and the Masson Collection (purchased 1857).

Lantern slides

Three collections of slides presented in 1919 by Sir Richard Carnac Temple: forty-six slides of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; forty-three slides of Burmese carving; and a set of slides of illustrations in the original manuscript of Thomas Bowrey's *A geographical account of the countries round the Bay of Bengal, 1669–79* (prepared from photographs made for the Hakluyt Society edition of 1905). Two collections presented by Sir William Foster in 1938: about one hundred slides of portraits and statues mainly of Europeans connected with India in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; and some slides illustrating a tour of India.

Textile samples

Two collections of samples of Indian textile manufactures are preserved in the Library: (*a*) *Collection of specimens* (*and illustrations*) *of the textile manufactures of India.* Second series. Seventeen volumes. London, 1873–4. Prepared under the direction of J. Forbes Watson and issued by the India Museum, London, in

connection with the Indian Exhibition of 1871 at South Kensington. (*b*) *Technical objects from India and High Asia*; collected by H., A., and R. Schlagintweit, 1854–8. Nine volumes. Berlin, 1858.

Epigraphical material

EPIGRAPHICAL IMPRESSIONS. The Library has two collections of such material: seven portfolios of *estampages*, etc., received in the nineteenth century; and a large similar collection received from the Royal Asiatic Society in 1929–30. Both collections were sent to this country by James Burgess (Director-General of Archaeological Surveys in India, 1886–9), and by other epigraphists, who had caused them to be made with a view to publication. Each includes the Asoka edicts, and other important epigraphical material.[1]

COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTIONS. There are twenty-six sets of copperplate inscriptions recording grants of land, each set consisting of one or more (up to five) plates, the majority of which have been published. All the inscriptions are in Sanskrit, except one in Javanese, and three (pronounced to be forgeries) in Himyarite character.

Reading Room exhibits

Seven glass cases in the Reading Room display, in addition to illuminated oriental manuscripts and specimens of oriental calligraphy, seals, writing materials, cameo portraits, and other objects of oriental interest or illustrating the British connection with India.

[1] There are some eye-copies of inscriptions (as distinct from *estampages*) in the European manuscripts; for example, in the Mackenzie (General) and Masson Collections.

The Library Rules

1. The Library (including the Reading Room) may be used by (*a*) members of the establishments of the Commonwealth Relations Office, of the Office of the High Commissioner for India, and of the Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan; (*b*) persons named in any issue of the *India Office List*; (*c*) officers and ex-officers of the Indian or Pakistan armed forces, or of the former British armed forces in India; and (*d*) such other persons as have obtained Readers' Tickets.

2. Applications for Readers' Tickets should be made in writing, on a form to be obtained from the Librarian.

3. Readers' Tickets may be granted or refused at the discretion of the Secretary of State. They will be granted only to readers recommended to the Secretary of State by persons of recognized position, and may be cancelled at any time at the discretion of the Secretary of State. They will ordinarily be valid for three years from the date of issue, and may on application be renewed at the end of that period at the discretion of the Librarian. The use of a Ticket by anyone other than the person to whom it was issued will entail its forfeiture.

4. Readers' Tickets must be shown on demand; and visitors to the Library will on each occasion be required to enter their names and addresses in the book provided for that purpose.

5. The Librarian is authorized to make regulations for the use of the Reading Room which shall have the force of rules.

6. Subject to the following provisions, volumes may be taken away on loan:

(*a*) The Librarian shall require from each person a written acknowledgment for every volume borrowed.

(*b*) No person shall have on loan at one time more than eight volumes. But the Librarian may exempt scholars engaged in special researches from this limitation as well as from the provisions of section (*d*) below.

(*c*) Manuscripts, original drawings, bound volumes of tracts, rare publications, and works of reference shall not be lent to individuals. But the Librarian shall have power to authorize such loans in exceptional circumstances. If such a loan is made, the Librarian may require the borrower to sign a bond.

(*d*) Books may be borrowed for one month only in the first instance, but this period may on written application be extended by five successive renewals, so that the total duration of the loan shall not exceed six months, on the expiry of which period the volumes must be returned to the Library; thereafter, if the books are not required by another reader, they may be issued as a fresh loan. A current periodical may be retained for not more than one week.

(*e*) Any volume may at any time be recalled at the discretion of the Librarian.

(*f*) A borrower shall not pass into the possession of another person any volume lent to him.

(*g*) Borrowed volumes may not be taken abroad except by the special leave of the Librarian.

(*h*) When volumes are sent to a borrower by post, the borrower shall be required to pay the cost of postage.

7. The hours during which the Library is open shall be from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it shall close at 1 p.m. It shall be closed on Sundays, Good Friday and the day following, Christmas Day, the Saturday before Whitsun, and the Bank Holidays; also during the first two weeks in September for cleaning purposes.

Reading Room regulations

1. Readers are required to complete, sign, and date a requisition form for each work which they wish to consult.

2. No reader is permitted to have on requisition at any one time more than twenty-five Library volumes.

3. Works thus requisitioned may be consulted only in the Reading Room. A loan voucher must be signed for any volume which a reader desires to take away on loan. [*See* Library Rules 6(*a*).]

4. A reader's responsibility for a Library volume continues until the return to him of his signed requisition.

5. If a reader is absent from the Library for a period of more than two weeks, all works will be removed from his table. A reader may, however, reserve works on his table for a longer period than two weeks if previous notice has been given to a Library Attendant.

6. Manuscripts belonging to the Library or Record Department are to be used only on the sloping stands provided. No books, papers, or other articles are to be laid upon the open pages.

7. Manuscripts must be delivered back to the Attendants at least a quarter of an hour before the time of closing, i.e. not later than 5.15 p.m. (Saturdays 12.45 p.m.). In cases where permission has been obtained for their continued use they will, upon request, be kept at hand instead of being returned to their places.

8. Ink-bottles and ink-wells must not be used in the Reading Room. The use of fountain-pens is permitted.

9. It is forbidden to mark or deface any volume.

10. Smoking in the Reading Room and Library corridors is forbidden.

Miscellaneous Information

BOOK LOANS BY POST. Subject to the provisions of Library Rule No. 6 (see pp. 48–9 above), registered readers may borrow books by post, the cost of postage both ways being borne by them.

MANUSCRIPT LOANS. As stated in Rule No. 6 (*c*), manuscripts may not be lent directly to individuals save in very exceptional circumstances. They may, however, be lent to libraries and other approved institutions on condition that they are consulted only within the library or institution. The period of loan of a manuscript is in the first instance normally three months for British libraries, six months for European and American libraries, and one year for Indian libraries.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION. The Library is an 'outlier' library of the National Central Library. Works in its possession may accordingly be borrowed, through the National Central Library and the Regional Library system, by readers registered at most other libraries in the United Kingdom. The services of the system are also available to India Office Library readers, who may apply, through the Librarian, for works, not in the Library, on Indological subjects.

PHOTOGRAPHING SERVICES. Arrangements can be made on request for the microfilming (including microfilming in colour) and the photostating of prints, drawings, and manuscripts in the possession of the Library. The work is placed with firms regularly employed by the Library, and a list of their charges may be obtained in the Reading Room.

RESTAURANT. The Commonwealth Relations Office staff restaurant, in the basement of the building, is open to readers for luncheon and tea.

APPENDIX I

A Handlist of the Principal Manuscript Collections

'Administrative' signifies deposit by the East India Company or (after 1858) by the Crown authorities in India. The figures preceding the language-names record the number of manuscripts, or in a few instances the number of volumes each containing more than one manuscript, in each collection.

Aufrecht (purchased 1904): 87 Sanskrit.
Ballantyne (purchased 1864): 91 Sanskrit, 10 Marathi, 5 Urdu.
Bijapur (administrative 1853): 438 Arabic, 18 Persian.
Bowrey (presented *c.*1924): 6 vols. European.
Brown (presented 1885): 52 vols. European.
Buchanan-Hamilton (administrative *c.*1830): 23 vols. European, 19 Sanskrit, 3 Hindi.
Bühler (presented 1888): 331 Sanskrit.
Burnell (i) (presented 1870): 420 Sanskrit.
(ii) (purchased 1882): 426 Sanskrit.
Colebrooke (presented 1819–28): 2,749 Sanskrit, 23 Hindi, 5 Marathi, 2 Bengali, 2 Panjabi.
College of Fort William (administrative 1835–7): 320 Arabic and Persian, 50 Sanskrit, 15 vols. European.
Delhi (administrative 1876): 1,950 Arabic, 1,550 Persian, 103 Urdu, 29 Panjabi.
Dubois (presented 1816–21): 6 vols. European.
Elliot (presented 1871): 22 vols. European.
Erskine (presented 1888): 21 vols. European.
Fowke (presented 1947): 25 vols. European.
Francis (purchased 1927–31): 53 vols. European.
Frederick (purchased 1907): 8 vols. European.
Gaekwar of Baroda (presented 1809): 53 Arabic, 503 Sanskrit, 5 Urdu, 13 Hindi, 3 Marathi.
Hastings, Marquess of (purchased 1869): 30 Persian.
Hastings, Warren (purchased 1809): 73 Arabic, 26 Sanskrit, 2 Urdu.
Hodgson (i) (presented 1827–45): 30 Sanskrit.
(ii) (presented 1835): 320 Tibetan.
(iii) (presented 1864): 12 vols. European, 131 Sanskrit.

Hoernle (on deposit 19—): Some hundreds of fragments in Sanskrit, and Kuchean.
Irvine (purchased 1912): 16 Urdu, 9 Hindi, 1 Panjabi.
Jackson (presented 1912): 95 Sanskrit.
Jacob (purchased 1918): 38 Sanskrit.
Jenkins (administrative *c.*1825): 3 vols. European, 18 Marathi.
Johnson (purchased 1807): 132 Arabic and Persian, 88 Sanskrit, 18 Urdu, 8 Hindi, 11 Bengali and Assamese, 7 Panjabi.
Leyden (purchased 1824): 3 vols. European, 34 Arabic and Persian, 18 Sanskrit, 38 Urdu, 7 Hindi, 9 Marathi, 8 Bengali and Assamese, 2 Panjabi, 1 Malay.
Lha-sa (administrative 1905): 533 Tibetan.
Luard (presented *c.*1925): 7 vols. European.
Mackenzie (administrative 1822): 28 vols. European.
Mackenzie (General) (purchased 1823–33): 75 vols. European, 1,165 Sanskrit, 4 Urdu, 13 Hindi, 4 Marathi, 2 Malay, 50 Javanese.
Mackenzie (Private) (purchased 1823): 101 vols. European.
Masson (purchased 1857): 28 vols. European.
Moorcroft (administrative 1835): 58 vols. European.
Orme (presented 1801): 239 vols. European.
Reade (presented 1925): 7 vols. European.
Rich (administrative 1923): 22 vols. European.
Ross (purchased 1907): 78 Tibetan.
Roxburgh (administrative 1815): 6 vols. European.
Royal Society (deposit on trust 1876): 46 Arabic, 208 Persian, 86 Sanskrit, 3 Urdu, 3 Marathi.
St. Augustine's College (purchased 1927): 30 Sanskrit, 134 Marathi.
St. Petersburg Academy (presented *c.*1846): 14 Tibetan.
Stein (administrative 1900–10): some thousands of fragments in Sanskrit, Tibetan, Khotanese, and Kuchean.
Tagore (presented 1902): 140 Sanskrit.
Taylor (presented 1827): 269 Sanskrit, 1 Hindi, 40 Marathi.
Tipu Sultan (administrative 1806): 87 Arabic, 100 Persian, 8 Urdu.
Waddell (presented 1905): 29 Tibetan.
Wellesley (purchased 1936): 10 vols. European.
Wilkins (presented 1837): 2 vols. European, 6 Arabic, 148 Sanskrit, 3 Hindi, 3 Bengali and Assamese, 1 Panjabi.
Wilson (presented 1854): 12 vols. European, 10 Sanskrit, 1 Urdu, 2 Bengali and Assamese, 1 Panjabi.

APPENDIX II

Publications of the Library

Publications still in print are listed below. Copies can be obtained, directly or through a bookseller, from the High Commissioner for India (Publications Department), India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, with the exception of vol. II of the *Catalogue of Persian manuscripts* (Ethé and Edwards, 1937), and the *Catalogue of Marathi manuscripts* (Blumhardt and Kanhere, 1951), which should be ordered direct from the Library.

CATALOGUES OF PRINTED BOOKS

Vol. II: *Oriental languages:*
- Part I: Sanskrit (Revised), Section I (A–G) (Prāna Nātha and Chaudhurī), 1938. 30s.
- Part II: Hindustani (Blumhardt), 1900. 5s.
- Part III: Hindi, Panjabi, Pushtu, and Sindhi (Blumhardt), 1902. 5s.
- Part IV: Bengali, Oriya, and Assamese (Blumhardt), 1905. 5s.
  Bengali, Oriya, and Assamese: Supplement, 1906–20 (Blumhardt), 1923. 20s.
- Part V: Marathi and Gujarati (Blumhardt), 1908. 5s.
- Part VI: Persian (Arberry), 1937. 15s.

CATALOGUES OF MANUSCRIPTS

(*a*) *European languages:*
- Vol. I: Mackenzie Collections:
  - Part I: 1922 Collection and Private Collection (Blagden), 1916. 10s. 6d.
- Vol. II: Part I: Orme Collection (Hill), 1916. 12s. 6d.
  - Part II: Minor collections and miscellaneous manuscripts: Section I (Kaye and Johnston), 1937. 30s.

(*b*) *Oriental languages:*
- Sanskrit, vol. I:
  - Parts I–III (Eggeling), 1887–91. 10s. 6d. each.
  - Part IV (Eggeling and Windisch), 1894. 10s. 6d.
  - Parts V-VII (Eggeling), 1896–1904. 10s. 6d. each.

(*b*) *Oriental languages* (*continued*)

Ṣanskrit, vol. II: Brahmanical and Jaina (Keith and Thomas), 2 parts, 1935. 252s. the set.
Hindustani (Blumhardt), 1926. 20s.
Bengali and Assamese (Blumhardt), 1924. 7s. 6d.
Oriya (Blumhardt), 1924. 7s. 6d.
Mandalay (Fausböll), 1897. 2s.
Pali (Oldenberg), 1882. 5s.
Royal Society's manuscripts:
  Sanskrit (Tawney and Thomas), 1903. 2s.
  Persian (Ross and Browne), 1902. 5s.
Persian: vol. I (Ethé), 1903. 63s.
  vol. II (Ethé and Edwards), 1937. 52s. 6d.
Arabic: vol. I (Loth), 1877. 15s.
  vol. II, Part I: Qur'ānic literature (Storey), 1930. 12s. 6d.
    Part II: Sūfism and ethics (Arberry), 1936. 12s. 6d.
    Part III: Fiqh (Levy), 1937. 17s. 6d.
    Part IV: Kalām (Levy), 1940. 12s. 6d.
Marathi (Blumhardt and Kanhere), 1951. 35s.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION

Specimens of Arabic and Persian palaeography (Arberry), 1939. 6s.

WORKS IN PREPARATION

The following works are in the press or in an advanced state of preparation:

Catalogue of Gujarati and Rajasthani manuscripts.
Catalogue of Malayalam manuscripts.
Catalogue of Malayalam printed books.
Catalogue of Pali printed books.
Catalogue of Sanskrit and Prakit printed books, sections II and III.
Catalogue of Sinhalese manuscripts.
Catalogue of Tibetan manuscripts of the Stein Collections.
Specimens of Devanāgarī calligraphy.

The Library also publishes an Annual Report.

INDEX

ABOR-MIRI printed books, 19
'Ādil-Shāhs, 27
Ahom printed books, 19
Ajanta caves, 45
Alabaster (H.), 39
Amharic printed books, 19
Ampthill (A. O. V. Russell), 2nd Baron. *See* Russell (A. O. V.), 2nd Baron Ampthill
Ampthill Collection, 26
Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 46
Anglo-American cataloguing code, 7
Annamite printed books, 19
Arabic manuscripts, 26–28, 42
— printed books, 5, 16
Aramaic printed books, 19
Arberry (A. J.), 1*n*., 16, 26, 28, 29, 41, 42
Archaeological Survey of India, 43, 44
Armenian printed books, 19
Arnold (Sir T. W.), 41*n*., 42
Ashburner (B. S.), 27, 28, 29
Asoka edicts, 47
Assamese manuscripts, 35
— printed books, 19
Association of British Orientalists, 39
Aufrecht (T.), 32, 32*n*.
Aufrecht Collection, 32, 52
Author catalogue of European books, 7–11
Avestan manuscripts, 35
— printed books, 17

BALLANTYNE Collection, 52
Balochi printed books, 19
Baroda, Gaekwar of, Collection, 31, 36, 52
Batta manuscripts, 38
Beal (S.), 17, 18
Bell (Sir C.), 26
Bell Collection, 26
Bengali manuscripts, 35
— printed books, 19
Bhili printed books, 19
Bhotia printed books, 19
Bibliotheca Leydeniana. *See* Leyden Collection
Bihari printed books, 19
Bijapur Collection, 27, 52
Blagden (C. O.), 22
Blumhardt (J. F.), 18, 35, 36, 37
Blyth (E.), 40
Book loans, 51
Borneo dialects: printed books, 19
Boroni printed books, 19
Bowrey (T.), 46
Bowrey Collection, 52
Brahui printed books, 19
British Museum, 4*n*., 30*n*.
'British union catalogue of periodicals', 12, 20
Brown (C. P.), 27*n*.
Brown Collection, 52
Browne (E. G.), 27, 28, 35
Buchanan (F.). *See* Buchanan-Hamilton (F.)
Buchanan-Hamilton (F.), 25, 40, 41*n*.
— Collection, 25, 52
Bühler (J. G.), 32
— Collection, 32, 52
Bunan printed books, 19
Bunyiu Nanjio, 18
Burke (E.), 25
Burgess (J.), 43*n*., 47
Burmese manuscripts, 37
— printed books, 19
Burnell (A. C.), 32
— Collection, 32, 52

CALICUT, 37
Cambodian printed books, 19
Cantor (T. A.), 40
Caves of the Thousand Buddhas, 34
Cerulli (E.), 38
Chaudhuri (J. M.), 16
Chevilliot (E.), 37
Ch'ien-fo-tung. *See* Caves of the Thousand Buddhas
Childs (J. B.), 15*n.*
Chin printed books, 19
Chinese manuscript, 35
— printed books, 17
Coins, 46
Colebrooke (H. T.), 31
— Collection, 21, 31, 35, 36, 52
College of Fort William Collection, 27, 28, 37, 52
Committee of Investigation into the (India Office) Library and Record Department, 1935–6, 4*n.*, 7
Copyright requisitioning. *See* Press and Registration of Books Act (India), 1867
Cordier (P.), 33*n.*
Csoma de Koros (A.), 33*n.*

DĀRĀ SHUKŌH, 42
Delhi Collection, 21, 26, 28, 36, 37, 52
Devanāgarī, 29
Dhalla (M. N.), 35
Director-General of Archaeology, India, 43*n.*, 44
Dravidian manuscripts, 37
— printed books, 19
Drawings, 40–42
—, Bāramāsā, 42
—, European, 40–41
—, Hindu, 41-42
—, Islamic, 41-42
—, oriental, 41–42
Drawings, rāga-mālā, 41–42
—, Tibetan, 42
Dubois Collection, 52
Dutch East India Company, 37
Dutch East Indies, 23

EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1, 5, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27*n.*, 31, 38
—, Museum, 1, 46
East India House, 1
Edwards (E.), 28
Eggeling (J.), 29
Elliot (Sir W.), 25
— Collection, 25, 52
Epigraphical impressions, 47
Erskine Collection, 52
Ethé (H.), 28, 42
Ethiopic manuscripts, 38
— printed books, 19
European drawings. *See* Drawings, European
— manuscripts. *See* Manuscripts, European
— printed books. *See* Printed Books, European

FAUSBÖLL (V.) 33
Finlayson (G.), 40
Fort William College. *See* College of Fort William
Foster (Sir W.), 46
Fowke Collection, 25, 52
Francis (Sir P.), 25
— Collection, 25, 52
Francke (A. H.), 35
Frederick Collection, 52
Furlani (G.), 39

GARHWALI printed books, 19
Garo printed books, 19
Georgian printed books, 19
Giles (H. A.), 17

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras. *See* Madras Government Oriental Manuscripts Library
Government publications, 9–11, 14–15
Grammont (J. de), 35
Gramophone records, 46
'Green Catalogue', 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Gregory (W.), 15
Gujarati manuscripts, 35
— printed books, 19

HASTINGS (Marquess of) Collection, 52
— (Warren), 41
— — Collection, 27, 52
Hebrew printed books, 19
High Commissioner for India, London, 44
Hill (S. C.), 22, 24
Hindi manuscripts, 36, 42
— printed books, 19
Hodgson (B. H.), 31, 36, 37
— Collections, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 52
Hoernle (A. F. R.), 30–31
— Collection, 29, 30–31, 53
Hoklo printed books, 19
Horsburgh (D. M.), 17, 29
Horsfield (T.), 40, 41
Hunter (Sir W. W.), 36*n.*

INDIA MUSEUM. *See* East India Company—Museum
India Office, 1
Indian Exhibition, 1871, South Kensington, 47
— Museum, Calcutta, 43, 44
— names in European Author Catalogue, 8
Inscriptions, copper-plate, 47
Institutions, cataloguing of publications of, 9
Iranian manuscripts. *See* Pahlavi manuscripts; Avestan manuscripts
Irvine (W.), 37
— Collection, 37, 53
Islamic manuscripts. *See* Arabic manuscripts; Persian manuscripts

JACKSON Collection, 53
Jacob (G. A.), 32
— (P. W.), 33
Jacob Collection, 32–33, 53
Japanese printed books, 17, 19
Java, 23, 25
Javanese manuscripts, 38, 42
Jenkins Collection, 53
Johnson (R.), 27, 41
— Collection (drawings), 41–42
— — (manuscripts), 35, 36, 37, 53
Johnston (E. H.), 22–23, 24
Jones (Sir W.), 27
— Collection, 27, 28, 29

KABUI printed books, 19
Kachari printed books, 19
Kachin printed books, 19
Kanarese manuscripts, 37
— printed books, 19
Kanhere (S. G.), 36
Kanjur, 33, 34
Karen printed books, 19
Kashmir, 42
Kashmiri manuscripts, 36, 42
— printed books, 19
Kaye (G. R.), 22, 24
Keith (A. B.), 29
Keyzer (S.), 38
Khadalik, 30
Kharia printed books, 19
Khasi printed books, 19
Khotanese manuscripts, 30, 38
— printed books, 19
Kom-Kuki printed books, 19

Konkani printed books, 19
Konow (S.), 30
Korean printed books, 19
Koros (A. Csoma de). *See* Csoma de Koros (A.)
Kota printed books, 19
Kuchean manuscripts, 30, 31, 38
— printed books, 19
Kui printed books, 19
Kurku printed books, 19
Kurukh printed books, 19

La Vallée Poussin (L. de), 30, 34, 35
Lahu printed books, 19
Laizao printed books, 19
Lakher printed books, 19
Lantern slides, 46
Laocian printed books, 19
Lawrence (Sir H. M.), 26
— Collection, 26
Lepcha printed books, 19
Levy (R.), 26
Lewis (J.) *See* Masson (C., *pseud.* of J. Lewis)
Leyden (J.), 27
— Collection, 27, 35, 36, 37, 38, 53
Lha-sa Collection, 21, 33, 34, 53
Library of Congress, Washington, 13
Linguistic Survey of India, 46
Lisu printed books, 19
Loans, book, 51
—, manuscript, 51
Lolo printed books, 19
Loth (O.), 26, 27
Luard Collection, 53
Lushei printed books, 19

Mackenzie (C.), 22–23, 31*n.*
— Collections, 21, 22–24, 31*n.*, 32, 36, 38, 46, 47*n.*, 53
McClelland (J.), 40
Madras College, 23
— Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, 23*n.*, 24, 27*n.*
— Literary Society, 23, 27
Maithili printed books, 19
Malay manuscripts, 38, 42
— printed books, 19
Malaya, 25
Malayalam manuscripts, 37
— printed books, 19
Maltese printed books, 19
Malto printed books, 19
Manchu printed books, 17, 19
Mandalay Collection, 33, 37
Manipuri manuscripts, 37
— printed books, 19
Manuscript loans, 51
Manuscripts, 21–39
— definition, 21
— sources, 21–22
—, European, 22–26
—, oriental, 26–39; *see also names of languages*
— —, classical languages, 26–35
— —, modern Indian languages, 35–37
— —, Tibeto-Burman languages, 37
— —, other oriental languages, 38–39
Marathi manuscripts, 36
— printed books, 19
Martin (N. J.), 13
Masson (C.) (*pseud.* of J. Lewis), 25
— Collection, 25, 41, 46, 47*n.*, 53
Master (A.), 35
Mazar-tagh, 34
Meithei. *See* Manipuri
Menon (C. A.), 37
Microfilming, 39, 51
Mikir printed books, 19
Miran, 34
Mogi printed books, 19

Mon printed books, 19
Mongol printed books, 19
Moorcroft Collection, 53
Moso manuscripts, 39
Multani manuscripts, 36
— printed books, 19
Mundari printed books, 19

Nādira Bēgam, 42
Naga languages: printed books, 19
Nam manuscript, 39
Nanjio (Bunyiu). *See* Bunyiu Nanjio
Nātha (Prāna), 16
National Central Library, 51
Nepali manuscripts, 36
— printed books, 19
Neubronner van der Tuuk (H.), 38
Newari manuscripts, 37
— printed books, 19
Nicholson Collection, 26
Nicobarese printed books, 19
Nissaya. *See* Pali-Burmese

Official publications. *See* Government publications
Oldenberg (H.), 33, 37
Oriental drawings. *See* Drawings, oriental
— manuscripts. *See* Manuscripts, oriental; *and names of particular languages*
— printed books. *See* Printed books, oriental; *and names of particular languages*
Orme (R.), 24
— Collection, 24, 53
Oriya manuscripts, 36
— printed books, 19

Pahlavi manuscripts, 35
— printed books, 17
Paintings. *See* Drawings
Pali manuscripts, 33, 37
Pali printed books, 17
Pali-Burmese manuscripts, 33, 37
— printed books, 17
Pamphlets, 9; *see also* Tracts
Panjabi manuscripts, 36, 42
— printed books, 19
Pargiter (F. E.), 30
Pashto manuscripts, 37
— printed books, 19
Periodical publications. *See* Serial publications
Persian manuscripts, 28, 42
— printed books, 5, 16
Philippine Islands: printed books, 19
Photographic negatives, 43, 44
Photographing services, 51
Photographs, 43–45
—, archaeological, 43–44
Poussin (L. de la Vallée). *See* La Vallée Poussin (L. de)
Prakrit manuscripts, 29–33
— printed books, 16–17
Press and Registration of Books Act (India), 1867, 4, 5, 6
Printed books, 4–20
— —, Scope of accessions, 4–5
— —, Sources, 4; *see also* Printed books, European; Printed books, oriental; *and names of oriental languages*
— —, European, 5–15
— — —, Author Catalogue, 7–11
— — —, Definition, 5
— — —, Printed catalogues, 5–6
— — —, Reorganization of 1936, 6–7
— — —, Subject Catalogue, 12–14
— —, oriental, 15–20
— — —, Classical languages, 16–18
— — —, Definition, 15
— — —, Dravidian languages, 19

Printed books, oriental (*cont.*)
— — —, Indo-Aryan languages, 19
— — —, Iranian languages, 19
— — —, Modern Indian languages, 18–19
— — —, Mon-Khmer languages, 19
— — —, Munda languages, 19
— — —, Other oriental languages, 19
— — —, 'Polyglot', 19*n.*
— — —, Tibeto-Burman languages, 19

QUARTERLY catalogues (Indian provincial lists of publications), 4*n.*

RAFFLES (Sir T. S.), 25, 40
— Collection, 25
Rajasthani manuscripts, 35
— printed books, 19
Randle (H. N.), 41, 41*n.*
Rassam (H.), 38
— (M.), 38
Reade Collection, 53
Rich Collection, 53
Rñin-ma chos, 34, 42
Roberts (J.), 24
Ross (Sir E. D.), 18, 27, 28, 34, 35
— Collection, 34, 53
Rost (R.), 16, 17
Roxburgh Collection, 53
Royal Asiatic Society, 47
— — — of Bengal, 28*n.*
Royal Society's Collection, 17, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 35, 53
Royle (J. F.), 40
Russell (A. O. V.), 2nd Baron Ampthill, 26

ST. AUGUSTINE'S College, 36, 53
St. Petersburg Academy, 33, 53
Sanskrit manuscripts, 29–33, 42
— printed books, 16–17
Santali printed books, 19
Saurashtri printed books, 19
Savara printed books, 19
Schlagintweit (A.), 47
— (H.), 47
— (R.), 47
Scrap-book cuttings, 9
Serial publications, European, 11–12
— —, oriental, 20
Series, 11*n.*
Shāh Jahān, 42
Shan printed books, 19
Siamese manuscripts, 39
— printed books, 19
Sindhi manuscripts, 36
— printed books, 19
Sinhalese manuscripts, 39
— printed books, 19
Societies, cataloguing of publications of, 9
Stein (Sir M. A.), 29–30
— Collections, 21, 29–30, 31, 38, 53
Stewart (C.), 28*n.*
Storey (C. A.), 26
Subject catalogue of European books, 12–14
Summer (J.), 17, 19
Syriac manuscripts, 39
— printed books, 19

TAGORE (Raja Sir S. M.), 32
— Collection, 32, 53
Tamil manuscripts, 37
— printed books, 19
Tanjur, 33
Tawney (C. H.), 29
Taylor (J.), 31, 36
— (W.), 23*n.*, 27*n.*
Taylor Collection, 31, 36, 53
Telugu manuscripts, 37
— printed books, 19

Temple (Sir R. C.), 46
Textile samples, 46–47
Thado Kuki printed books, 19
Theodore III, Emperor of Abyssinia, 38
Thomas (F. W.), 29, 32, 34, 35, 36*n*., 39
Tibet, 26
Tibetan documents, 33–35
— manuscripts, 30, 33–35, 42
— printed books, 17
— xylographs, 17*n*., 33–34
Tippoo Sultan, 27*n*.
— — Collection, 27, 53
Toda printed books, 19
Tracts, 9; *see also* Pamphlets
Tripitaka, 17–18
Tulu printed books, 19
Tun-huang, 34
Turki and Turkish manuscripts, 39
— — printed books, 19
Turnour (G.), 33
Tuuk (H. Neubronner van der). *See* Neubronner van der Tuuk (H.)

URDU manuscripts, 36–37, 42
— printed books, 19

VALLÉE POUSSIN (L. de la). *See* La Vallée Poussin (L. de)
Vedic manuscripts, 29

WA printed books, 19
Waddell (L. A.), 34, 42
— Collection, 33, 34, 53
Watson (J. F.), 46
Wellesley (H.), 1st Baron Cowley, 25
Wellesley (R. C.), Marquess, 40
— Collection, 25, 53
Wilkins (Sir C.), 27*n*., 31
— Collection, 31, 32, 53
Williams (R. H. B.), 37
Wilson (H. H.), 23, 31*n*.
— Collection, 53
Windisch (E.), 29
Wright (W.), 38, 39

YOUNGHUSBAND Mission to Lhasa, 34

ZOROASTRIANISM, 35

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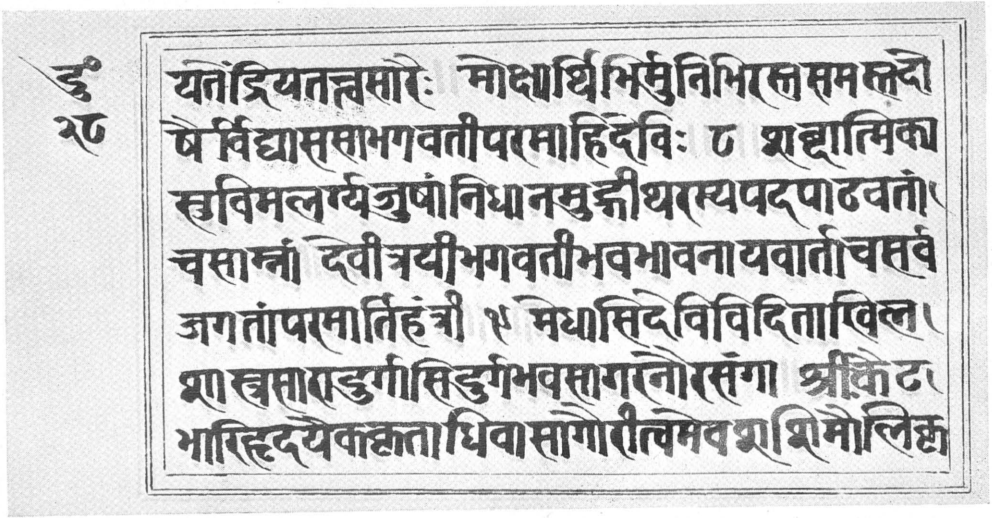
ILLUSTRATIONS



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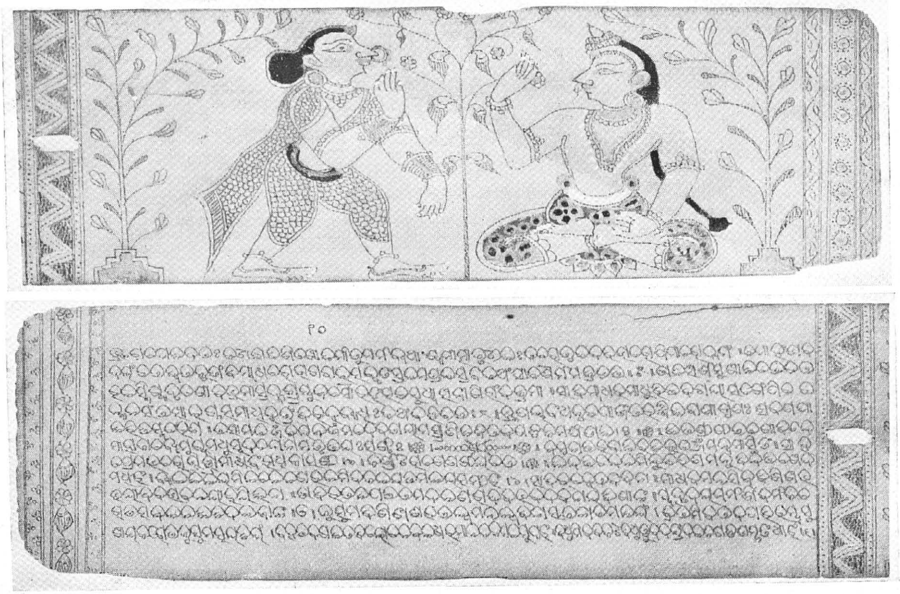

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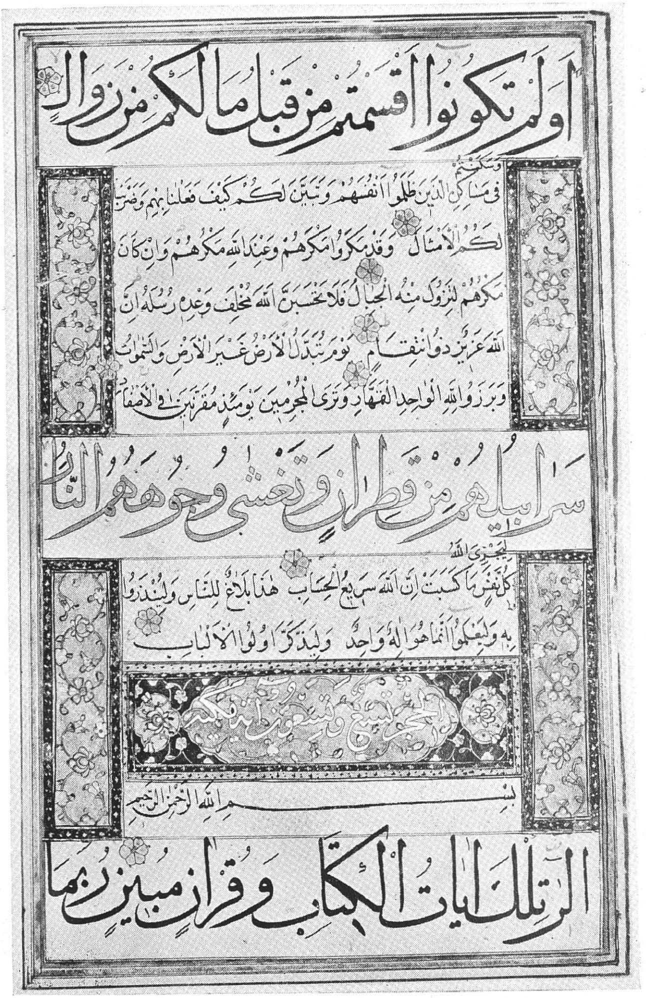
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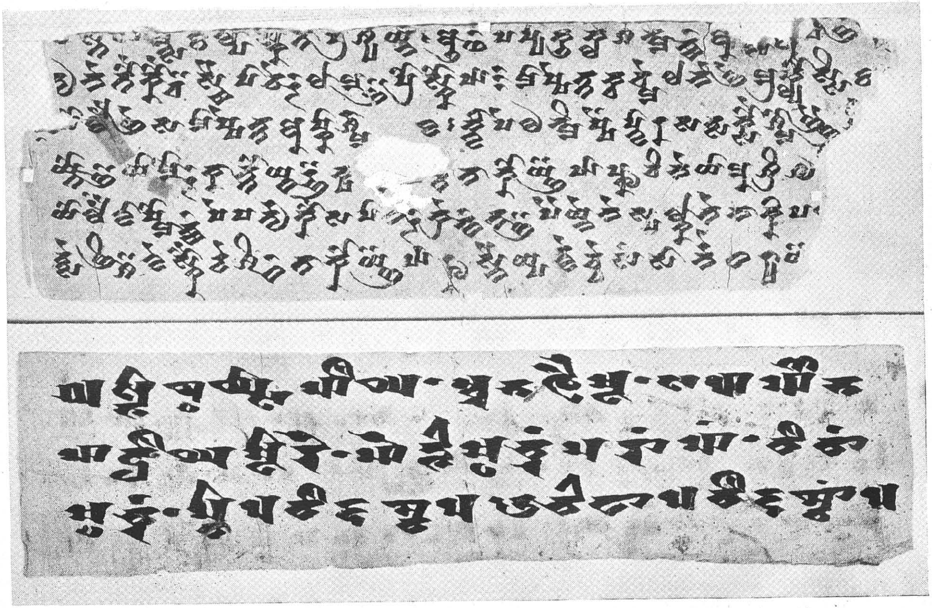
مكرهم لتزول منه الجبال فلا تحسبن الله مخلف وعده رسله ان
الله عزيز ذو انتقام يوم تبدل الارض غير الارض والسموات
وبرزوا لله الواحد القهار وترى المجرمين يومئذ مقرنين في الاصفاد
سرابيلهم من قطران وتغشى وجوههم النار
ليجزي الله
كل نفس ما كسبت ان الله سريع الحساب هذا بلاغ للناس ولينذروا
به وليعلموا انما هو اله واحد وليذكر اولوا الالباب
الحجر تسع وتسعون آية مكية
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الر تلك آيات الكتاب وقرآن مبين ربما

III. Arabic MS. 32a: the *Qur'ān*



IV. Central Asian fragmentary manuscripts: (*above*) Kuchean, (*below*) Khotanese

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